THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XI--No 44. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

BUCHU.

From Dispensatory of the United States.

(Diosma Crenata.)

BUCHU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES.

Their odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.

Buchu Leaves are generally stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary organs.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains.

In Affections Peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous Depositions and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given.

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick-dust Deposit, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms:—Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc. etc.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is Diuretic and BLOOD PURIFYING, and cures all diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses and Imprudence in Life, Impurities of the Blood, etc.

A CASE OF INFLAMMATION OF KIDNEYS AND GRAVEL.

From Morgan, Feazel & Co.

GLASGOW, Missouri Feb. 5, 1868.—Mr. H. T. Helmbold—Dear Sir:—About two years ago I was troubled with both inflammation of the kidneys and gravel, when I resorted to several remedies without deriving any benefit whatever, and seeing your Extract Buchu advertised, I procured a few bottles and used them. The result was a *complete cure* in a short time. I regard your Extract Buchu decidedly the best remedy extant for any and all diseases of the kidneys, and I am quite confident that it will do all you claim for it. You may publish this if you desire to do so.

Yours respectfully, EDWIN M. FEAZEL.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

See *Journal of Pharmacy*, Dispensatory United States, etc.; Prof. Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic; Remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. Physick, Philadelphia; Remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal; *Medico-Chirurgical Review*, published by Benjamin Travers, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons; and most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

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Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

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And by Druggists everywhere.

Price, $1·25 per bottle, or six for $6·50.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

Take no other. Beware of Counterfeits.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrappers, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

FIRST EDITION

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

The Brokers' Case—Third Street Overruled, and with it New York.

This morning Judge Peirce gave the decision of the Court in the injunction case of Leech vs. The Philadelphia Board of Brokers:—

COMMON PLEAS IN EQUITY—Motion for a special injunction.—Henry S. Leech vs. Joseph C. Harris and others.

The plaintiff and defendants are members of the Philadelphia Board of Brokers, which is an unincorporated association formed and daily meeting for the purpose of buying and selling stocks and public securities. The Board is governed by certain rules and regulations which are binding on all the members, and a refusal to comply with which subjects the member to a loss of his membership.

The plaintiff complains that Reuben Manley, Jr., a stockbroker of New York, has presented a complaint to the Philadelphia Board of Brokers against the plaintiff, alleging that he (Manley) bought, and that the plaintiff sold him in 1864, an interest in a tract of land, and an interest in several leases of oil wells, for sums greatly in excess of their value which sums he claims to recover, and has required the said Board of Brokers to take cognizance of the said complaint, and through the aid of its machinery to coerce the plaintiff to pay the said sums to him, under pain of suspension from the Board. The plaintiff further complains that the President of the Board, under the thirty-eighth section of the regulations, appointed a committee, who were required, by a vote of the Board, to investigate and report upon the matter brought to its notice by Reuben Manley, Jr.

That the committee required the plaintiff to submit his evidence in defense of the alleged claim to its judgment; that he notified it that neither under the thirty eighth section of the regulations nor under any of the rules of the Board, was the matter one of which it had cognizance or jurisdiction, and that acting under legal advice he therefore refused, by the production of his evidence or in any manner, to recognize the right of the committee either to investigate or adjudicate the said matter, and also represented to it, that if there were no other objection to its jurisdiction, it would be impossible for him to produce his witnesses before it without the aid of process from the courts, which could not be obtained in behalf of the defendant's tribunal.

That thereupon Joseph C. Harris and Charles P. Bayard, a majority of the committee aforesaid, made and presented to the Board, on the 28th of January last past, a report, stating substantially, that the matter in dispute was one of difficulty, and that the statement of the plaintiff's inability to produce before them witnesses on his behalf, without process of the courts, seemed a sufficient reason for not proceeding with the investigation; and they asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

That afterwards Henry L. Gaw, the other member of the committee, made a minority report, asserting, in effect, the complete jurisdiction of the Board, that the plaintiff had failed in his respect for its authority, and his belief that Mr. Manley's claim should be allowed; and that by reason of the plaintiff's non-payment of it, he should forfeit his right of membership.

After discussion upon and consideration of the two reports before it, the Board, by a large majority of its votes, tabled the majority and concurred in the views of the minority report. And upon motion, the matter was referred back to the committee, with instructions to make its final report at the meeting of the Board on Thursday, 4th February.

That the plaintiff was present at the said meeting of the Board, and that acting in accordance with the disposition and temper then manifested by it, he believes the committee, at the meeting 4th February, will report in favor of allowing the claim of Mr. Manley against the plaintiff; and he is convinced that thereupon the Board will suspend him from exercising his functions as one of its members.

The plaintiff further says:—

That such suspension will work him an irremediable injury in his daily business; that his rights as a member of the said Board of Brokers, which are peculiarly cognizable in equity, will be injuriously affected: that the plaintiff has never (excepting so far as the rules and regulations of the Board on the points therein named extend) submitted, by agreement or otherwise, to any jurisdiction concurrent with or exclusive of that of the courts to which he owes obedience as a citizen of Pennsylvania; and that he is advised, believes, and so charge, that the defendants, either in committee or in their capacity as members of the Board, have no right or authority under the said regulations to adjudge as they have sought, attempted, and intend to do.

The plaintiff therefore prays:—

That it may be adjudged and decreed that the plaintiff is a member of the Philadelphia Board of Brokers, and entitled to all the rights of membership therein.

And that the attempt of the members of the Board and of the said committee, under the instructions from or direction of the Board, to erect themselves into a tribunal to try the matter complained of by Reuben Manley, Jr., as aforesaid, is subversive of his, the plaintiff's, rights, and is illegal.

That the parties defendant, both the Committee and the members of the Board, be restrained by special injunction until hearing, and perpetual thereafter from investigating or adjudicating the matter of the alleged claims of Reuben Manley, Jr., against the plaintiff; or from proceeding therein or against the plaintiff in this connection at any time, or in any manner, way, or form soever. And for such other and further relief as the Court may deem proper.

The defendants, by their affidavits, admit the facts set forth by the plaintiff in his bill, except the allegation that he refused to recognize the right of the Board either to investigate or adjudicate the said matter, and aver that he did appear before the Committee at their first meeting and listened to the statement and testimony offered by the said Manley; and that he also produced before the Committee, and read in support of his defense, one or more letters and then requested an adjournment, which was granted.

They also claim the right to proceed, investigate, and take final action upon the complaint made against the plaintiff upon three grounds, viz.:—

1. By virtue of their rules and regulations to which the plaintiff assented by becoming a member of the Board.

2. By virtue of an inherent right in them, as an Association or Board, to expel any member for fraudulent or other grossly immoral conduct.

3. Because the plaintiff submitted to the jurisdiction of the Board by appearing before the committee which was appointed to investigate the complaint.

The Philadelphia Board of Brokers is not a corporation. It is not a joint stock company in the sense in which such companies are regarded by the English law, although it has a large amount of property which belongs to it in its joint or aggregate capacity. Such private associations are said not to be partnerships as between themselves whatever may be their relations to third persons. White vs. Brownell, 3 Abbott's Practice Reports, new series, 318; Thomas vs. Ellmaker, Parsons, 98.

The Board of Brokers is a voluntary association of persons, who for convenience in the transaction of business with each other, have associated themselves to provide a common place for the transaction of their individual business; agreeing among themselves to pay the expenses incident to the support of the objects of the association, in which each for himself, at stated hours of the day, and for his individual profit, may prosecute his own business, and enter into separate engagements with his fellow-members.

The association does not share in the losses of the individual associates, each member takes his own gains and individually sustains the losses incident to his engagements. (3 Abbott's Prac. Rep. 318.) These associations have some elements in common with corporations, joint stock companies and partnerships; such as association, and in being governed by regulations adopted by themselves for that purpose.

They are what is known to the law of Pennsylvania as unincorporated societies or associations, and over which our courts have chancery jurisdiction to control by the act of the 16th of June, 1836. I have very little doubt, therefore, that the same rules of law and equity, so far as regards the control of them and the adjudication of their reserved and inherent powers to regulate the conduct and to expel their members, apply to them as to corporations and joint stock companies.

What these powers of regulation and expulsion are is well settled by the law of Pennsylvania.

I. Where a charter of a society provides for an offense, directs the mode of proceeding, and authorizes the society on conviction of a member to expel him, this expulsion, if the proceedings are not irregular, is conclusive, and cannot be inquired into collaterally by mandamus action or any other mode.

It is like an award made by a tribunal of the party's own choosing, for he became a member under and subject to the articles and conditions of the charter, and of course to the provisions on this subject as well as others. The Society acts judicially, and its sentence is conclusive, like that of any other judicial tribunal. The courts entertain a jurisdiction to preserve these tribunals in the line of order and to correct abuses, but they do not inquire into the merits of what has passed *in rem judicatam* in a regular course of proceedings. (Commonwealth vs. the Pike Beneficial Society, 8 Watts & Sergeant, 247; the White and Blacksmith's Society vs. Vandyke, 2 Wharton, 3, 9; the Society for the Visitation of the Sick vs. the Commonwealth, 2 P. F. Smith, 125.)

II. The inherent power to expel a member may be exercised:—

1. When an offense is committed which has no immediate relation to a member's corporate duty, but is of so infamous a nature as renders him unfit for the society of honest men. Such are the offenses of perjury, forgery, etc. But before an expulsion is made for a cause of this kind, it is necessary that there should be a previous conviction by a jury, according to the law of the land.

2. When the offense is against his duty as a corporator, and in that case he may be expelled, on trial and conviction, by the corporation.

3. When the offense is of a mixed nature against the member's duty as a corporator, and also indictable by the law of the land.

Having thus defined the law, is the plaintiff's case within any of the rules which would give the Board of Brokers the right of suspension or expulsion of him as a member thereof?

The regulations of the Board provide for the suspension of a member in the following cases, viz.:—

1. If any member shall refuse to comply with his *stock contracts*.

2. In case of the insolvency of any member, if he shall not without delay make such provision for all cash sales and purchases as shall be satisfactory to the parties interested.

3. If he shall fail to make good all friendly loans of cash or stocks from members or any overdraft on any bank, to the full amount thereof, without compromise or delay.

4. If he shall execute orders from any persons, whose contracts are known to be unsatisfied, except upon his own responsibility, and tendering such a person's name as his principal.

5. Where a member having made a stock contract and being required to make a deposit to secure it, shall neglect to make the deposit before the appointed time.

6. For purchasing or selling stocks on time for a minor without the consent of his parents or guardians having been previously obtained; or for any person employed as clerk, or in any other business capacity, by another member without first obtaining the consent of the employer. For the first offense a fine of one hundred dollars; for the second offense expulsion.

7. For advertising loans, stocks, or bonds, which are current at the Board, except Government securities. For the first offense a fine of one hundred dollars, and expulsion for the second.

8. For doing business for a less commission than the rates provided for. For the first offense a fine of one hundred dollars and suspension during the pleasure of the Board, and for the second offense expulsion.

9. For buying or selling the profits on any stocks or loans purchased or sold for any given time, a penalty of fifty dollars for the first offense and expulsion for the second.

10. For attending any night or other board or room, other than the present so-called "outside room," for the purpose of purchasing or selling stocks, either in person or by deputy under a penalty of one hundred dollars for the first offense and expulsion for the second.

11. For indecorous language or conduct toward another or the Board itself, while in the Board room. For a first offense, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, suspension from his seat for no less than a week nor more than a month. A repetition of the offense shall subject the offender to expulsion.

12. Any member neglecting to pay his dues for the period of two years shall be notified by the Secretary, and continuing in his neglect for a further period of three months shall be considered no longer a member, provided he has not been absent from the country during the time.

13. Any member refusing to comply with any of the rules of the Board may have a hearing before the Board, and if he shall persist in refusing, two-thirds of the Board present may declare him no longer a member.

I have been thus minute in setting forth the causes for which the Board may suspend or expel a member according to the regulations; to ascertain if the complaint made against the plaintiff is within any of them; and to show how completely and exclusively these causes of suspension and expulsion are connected with the direct and immediate objects for which the Board was organized, namely, the purchase and sale of stocks and loans. It was urged at the argument of this case by the learned counsel of the defendants, that inasmuch as the intention of the plaintiff was to organize a petroleum company, and the land and oil interests were bought for that purpose, that the complaint of Mr. Manley against the plaintiff was of a refusal to comply with a stock contract. If so, he must submit to the forum and tribunal to whose jurisdiction he assented when he became a member of the Board, and this court can give him no relief except in case of the irregularity of the proceedings against him. What is a stock contract? It is a contract relative to the purchase, sale, delivery, holding, or other transactions in stock. And as technically used in the rules and regulations of the Board of Brokers, the word stocks means the shares of a company and the bonds and loans of the Government or of a company. By the law of the land these shares and loans are personal property. They are not land, and have no relation to land, except as they may represent the property of a company which own land.

The contract of the plaintiff with Mr. Manley was to sell him an interest in a tract of land and in certain oil leases. The purchase of a tract of land is not a stock contract. The renting of a house, a store, an oil well, or the privilege of taking oil from land, is not a stock contract. To so hold would be an utter perversion of terms, and under the term *stock contract* would enable the Board of Brokers to assume jurisdiction over their members in contracts touching real or personal property, however remote they might be from shares, stocks, and loans such as the Board operates in. What the plaintiff really submitted to when he became a member of the Board of Brokers was that the Board should take jurisdiction if he should refuse to comply with his stock contracts; not that they should have jurisdiction of his contracts touching houses, lands, leasehold estates, or farming interests.

The next inquiry is, has the plaintiff brought himself within the inherent, or, as it has been termed, the common law power of these associations to expel a member for an infamous offense, or for an offense against his duty as a member of the association.

It is not alleged that he has in any manner offended against the rights or interests of the Board of Brokers, or failed in his duty as a member thereof, unless his refusal to submit to its claim of authority in this case can be construed into an offense against his duty as a member of the Board.

If he is right in resisting the authority which the Board claims over him, then he has committed no offense against his duty as a member. In such case his right of self-protection justifies him in his action, and he never faithfully discharges his duty as a member of the Board in resisting its encroachments than he would in submitting to its unlawful authority. He becomes not only the vindicator of his own rights, but the vindicator and defender of the rights of every member of the Board, and of the well being and integrity of the Board itself. Chief Justice Tilghman, in speaking of a corporation taking cognizance of matters unconnected with the affairs of the society, said, "So far from its being necessary for the good government of the corporation, it appears to me that taking cognizance of such offenses will have the pernicious effect of introducing private feuds into the bosom of the Society, and interrupting the transaction of business." Commonwealth vs. St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, 2 Binney, 449.

The question which next arises is, has the plaintiff committed an indictable offense of so infamous a nature as renders him unfit for the society of honest men, and which justifies the Board in taking cognizance of the complaint against him, and expelling him from the Board if he be found guilty?

It might be a sufficient answer to this question to say that before an expulsion is made for a cause of this kind it is necessary that there should be a previous conviction by a jury according to the law of the land. (Com. vs. St. Patrick's Society, 2 Binney 448.)

The right of trial by jury for indictable offenses is a constitutional right. In such a trial, the plaintiff would have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor. If the Board of Brokers should erect itself into a tribunal for this purpose, he would have no such process; and this is one of the matters of which the plaintiff complains in his bill. The law has wisely determined that, before a member of a corporation or society shall be expelled for such a cause, he shall be tried and convicted before a jury of his country.

But waiving this question of the plaintiff's right of trial by jury, has he committed an indictable offense? Does Mr. Manley's complaint against him exhibit such an offense?

The claim of Mr. Manley which was made before the Board of Brokers, and which Mr. Gaw in the minority report of the committee appointed to investigate the matter reports as having been proved by Mr. Manley, is as follows:—

Mr. Manley claims an indebtedness to him by Mr. Leech of $4750, and interest from the 19th day of December, 1864, and bases the same on the following facts:—

On the 15th day of December, 1864, Mr. Leech addressed a letter to Mr. Manley inviting him to become one of the originals in a company for producing Petroleum, to be called the Merchants' and Bankers' Petroleum Company. Mr. Leech stated that a part of the property of this company would consist of forty-three acres of land on East Oil Creek, above Titusville; that the fee simple title of the land would be conveyed to the company and the land in its vicinity was owned by other companies; that he had bought the forty-three acres for one-half their value, having paid $15,000 for it. Mr. Leech says in a subsequent letter, "as to the prices at which the properties are offered, they are strictly as I get them and the amounts they are put into the originals at must convince you there is no margin. Mr. Manley produces Mr. Leech's letters containing the above, and states there is no other oil companies near this land, and it is common farming land, and instead of it costing Mr. Leech $15,000, it only cost him $215 or $5 per acre. To substantiate the same Mr. Manley produced a statement of one John Reynolds, of Meadville, Pennsylvania, who was the original owner of the land, who states therein, that he gave a contract to one Davison Bell, on Dec 8, 1864, for the sale of the 43 acres at $5 an acre; that on the 20th December, 1864, Leech brought him (Reynolds) an assignment of the contract of said Bell to himself, endorsed on the back, and alleged that he (Leech) was the owner of the same, and that Leech paid him the balance of the purchase money, and he (Reynolds) then made a conveyance to Leech, the amount stated in the same deed being $215 which was the entire amount of consideration paid to Reynolds for the said land. Reynolds also states that it was at the time considered full value for the land. Manley also produced the original agreement between Reynolds and Davidson Bell, Reynolds agreeing to sell the land for $215, $30 to be paid cash and the residue in three annual equal payments. This contract is endorsed over to Leech "for value received," and is dated December 20, 1864, but not from any designated place. Manley also produced a certified copy of the deed on record in Crawford county, Pennsylvania wherein John Reynolds conveys the land to John S. Leech for the consideration of $215.

The other property which Leech alleges to have purchased for this company consisted in interest and and leases from the Great Basin Oil Company, of which Mr. Leech was President, the amount stated to have been paid for the same being $23,000, making with the $15,000 above alluded to, $38,000 which Leech stated he paid for these various properties in his letters to Manley.

Manley denies that any of these leases or interests were ever purchased of the Great Basin Oil Company, as none of them were ever conveyed by that company, and that Leech ever paid that company one dollar, and although he represented he had paid $38,000 for the various interests and properties described in his letter of Dec. 15, 1864, Mr. Manley states he paid no more than $215, which amount was paid for the original forty-three acres bought of John Reynolds and that the books of the Great Basin Oil Company show no resolution of the Board of Directors authorizing the conveyance of any of the above-described property, nor do the books show any receipt of money from Leech or from the merchants and bankers, or from any other person or company, for the above described property. Manley offered to produce the books of the Great Basin Oil Company in evidence of the same. He also produced a letter from Leech dated January 21, 1865 which says, 'Deeds to all the lands are being placed on record in Franklin county. I will immediately write for transcript of same, and forward on receipt of them."

Manley brings us evidence to show that there are no conveyances on record in Venango county a telegram from the Recorder of Deeds at Franklin, Pennsylvania, dated January 11, 1869, which says, "I have searched and failed to find anything indexed to the Merchants' and Bankers' Petroleum Company." Manley produced the check given by him to Mr. Leech in payment, dated 19th December, 1864.

Perhaps no case could be presented which more fully exhibits the danger of the Board of Brokers undertaking to investigate a matter not within the scope of its pursuits and objects; and of the propriety of limiting its investigations to failure to comply with stock contracts and other kindred matters, as it has wisely done by the regulations adopted for its government than the complaint presented by Mr. Manley, and which Mr. Gaw reports as having been proved.

The complaint, stripped of all verbiage, is that the plaintiff obtained from Mr. Manley the sum of $4750 by falsely pretending that he had paid $15,000 for a tract of land in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, when in fact he had paid but $215 for it; and that he had paid but $23,000 for leases and interests in the Great Basin Oil Company, when in fact that Company had conveyed none of them and the plaintiff had never paid that Company one dollar.

No one who is at all familiar with the speculations in oil lands and in leasehold interests in oil wells in Crawford and Venango counties during the past few years, will have any difficulty in comprehending how that all that is represented to have been said by the plaintiff to Mr. Manley respecting the purchase of the tract of land could be true, and yet now all the facts alleged by Mr. Manley could be true also.

In numerous cases valuable contracts in writing for the purchase of oil land and leasehold interests passed from hand to hand almost as freely as if they were negotiable interests, the utmost that was required being an assignment of the contract in writing, and for which assignments very large sums of money were frequently paid above the original contract price agreed to be paid for the land or interest.

It may be entirely true that the plaintiff paid to John Reynolds but $215 for the forty three acres of land in Crawford county; for that was the contract price for the land under the agreement made by Reynolds with Davison Bell. But what sum did the plaintiff pay to Davison Bell for the assignment of the contract? That is the material inquiry, which Mr. Manley has not undertaken to answer. Not a particle of testimony was produced by Mr. Manley to this very material point. Nor was even an assertion made by him respecting any sum paid or not paid by the plaintiff to Bell.

Until the contrary be shown, the presumption is that the plaintiff's statement that he had paid $15,000 for this land is true. Such would be the judgment of a court of criminal jurisdiction on this on an indictment against the plaintiff for obtaining this money by false pretenses, either on demurrer to the bill, or by instruction to the jury at trial. A judge would not suffer a jury to convict the plaintiff on the statement and proofs made by Mr. Manley on this point as above set forth, but would instruct the jury to acquit him.

The allegations respecting the leases and interests in the Great Basin Oil Company, which the plaintiff claimed to have purchased for the company which he was about to organize, are very loosely stated in the claim and report made to the Board above set forth. Whether it is meant to deny that these leases and interests were purchased, conveyed, and paid for by any one; or that they were purchased, conveyed to, and paid for by the plaintiff; does not appear with sufficient certainty. It may be true that the plaintiff never purchased them from the company. The report does not state that he so averred. He may have purchased them from other persons to whom the company had granted them. Or the company may have never executed leases of these interests, and yet may have contracted to do so, as Reynolds did with his land; and the plaintiff may have purchased the right to these leases. No conclusions can be arrived at from the uncertain manner in which these matters are set forth in the report, yet the minority of the committee found sufficient in these defective statements to condemn the plaintiff. A court of law, either on demurrer to an indictment or a declaration, or on an offer to prove them on trial, would have overruled them for insufficiency and uncertainty.

One other matter remains to be considered. The defendants allege that the plaintiff submitted himself to the jurisdiction of the Board by appearing before its committee appointed to investigate the matter.

Without stopping to consider whether the plaintiff would be estopped from denying the jurisdiction of the Board by such an appearance I think the report of the committee settles this matter.

The committee made their first report January 15, 1869. It is signed by all the members. They report "that they had a meeting on Tuesday last, at which both parties appeared, Mr. Manley made his statement, when Mr. Leech asked for a postponement, as he thought the meeting was merely to ascertain whether the Board had jurisdiction in the case; this was granted him.

"The committee yesterday received a communication from him, accompanied by a letter from his lawyers, in which they deny the right of the Board to interfere in the matter, as it was not a stock transaction.

"The committee submit the communication and letter to the Board, as also a statement made by Mr. Manley to the committee."

This is accompanied by a letter from the plaintiff to the committee of the same date, as the report submitting the written opinion of his counsel, and declining the arbitration of the Committee under advice of his counsel.

On the 28th January, 1869, Messrs. Joseph C. Harris and C. P. Bayard, the majority of the committee, report, "that in compliance with the order of the Board they summoned Mr. Leech to appear before them and make his reply to Mr. Manley's statement, and that they received from Mr. Leech the two notes herewith submitted.

"In the absence of any statement from Mr. Leech your committee are unable to recommend any action, and beg leave to return the whole matter to the Board asking to be discharged from its further consideration."

Mr. H. L. Gaw, the third member of the committee, made a minority report in which, among other things, he says:—"The Board having decided that your committee have jurisdiction in the matter between these parties, and the same having been recommitted to us for further investigation, Mr. Leech appointed a time when he would be ready to meet us. Instead of appearing he has addressed us another note, saying he still holds to the advice of his counsel not to admit the jurisdiction of the Board."

The paper book of the defendant also exhibits three notes from the plaintiff, one of January 21, 1869, asking the committee to postpone its contemplated meeting until the following Saturday; that he was quite unwell, and was obliged to fill an engagement out of town on Friday; and that he would be happy to communicate with the committee at any hour agreeable to them on Saturday.

One of January 26, 1869, informing the committee that he was unable to submit his difficulty with Mr. Manley to arbitration, because it was impossible for him to produce witnesses of great value to him without an order of the courts. And the third dated January 27, 1869, in which he again declined the arbitration of the committee, and declared that he did so with the highest respect for the Board of Brokers and for the members of the committee.

It will be perceived from these reports and correspondence that there was a persistent refusal by the plaintiff, from the beginning to the end, to submit the matter to the jurisdiction of the Board.

Mr. Manley, in his affidavit, makes a somewhat different statement relative to what occurred at the first meeting, but in this he is not sustained by the report of the Committee.

I do not perceive that either by the law of the Association, by the law of the land, or by submission to its jurisdiction, that the Board of Brokers has acquired any right to arbitrate and settle the matters in dispute between the plaintiff and Mr. Reuben Manley Jr. The courts of law are open to Mr. Manley to vindicate his rights and to redress any wrongs done to him. But the Board of Brokers cannot erect itself into a tribunal for this purpose. The plaintiff has, in my opinion, a clear right to the protection of a Court of Equity. He has a valuable interest in his membership in the Board, which cost him $2000. He has an interest in common with his fellow-members in the accumulated funds of the association, and in the claim which he would have in case of necessity upon the fund set apart to aid poor and distressed members or their families whom the Board may think proper to assist. He has a right also to be protected in his good name and reputation from unauthorized proceedings against him, in which he cannot have the assistance of a court of law to compel the attendance of witnesses or to obtain testimony from abroad.

Like every member of such an association, he is bound by the laws of the association, to which he has assented in becoming a member; and by the law of the land as affecting these associations, but not by an exercise of power on the part of his fellow members to which he has not assented, or which is not derived from the law of the land.

As was said in the case of the New York Open Board of Brokers, "As this association is not organized in pursuance of any statute, nor are the terms of membership fixed by principles of the common law, it follows that the agreement which the members make among themselves on the subject, must establish and determine the rights of the parties on the subject. The constitution of the association, and its laws agreed upon by the members, contain all the stipulations of the parties, and form the law which should govern. The members have established a law themselves. White vs. Brownell, 3 Abbott's Practice Reports, New Series, 318.

As was also said in the case of a corporate society in our own courts, "These powers must not be constrained, or the societies, instead of being protected, will be dissolved. The right of membership is valuable, and not to be taken away without an authority fairly derived either from the charter, or the nature of corporate bodies. Every man who becomes a member looks to the charter; in that he puts his faith, and not in the uncertain will of a majority of the members." Commonwealth vs. St. Patrick's Society, 2 Binney, 448.

The law does not even permit these societies to insert in their charters indefinite powers of expulsion of their members; much less do they have such undefined power existing among themselves. When the charter of the Butchers' Beneficial Association was presented to our Supreme Court, it was rejected on the ground, among others, that it allowed the association to expel members who should be "guilty" of actions which may injure the association. This, said the Chief Justice, we cannot approve, for it gives the association an entirely indefinite power over its members. For any action which may injure them they may expel, and therefore they may expel a member for becoming insolvent. It is totally incompatible with the whole spirit of our institutions, to clothe anybody with such indefinite power over its members, for it is equivalent to socialism, and is a rejection of all individual rights within the association. It is common in such charters to found the right of expulsion on the fact that the member has been found guilty of some crime on a trial in court, and this is quite proper. 1 Casey, 151.

If these indefinite powers of expulsion existed the designing members of an association could combine against their fellow members to expel them under various pretences, and after having obtained control of the organization, dissolve it and divide the property among themselves. Not only will the law not permit this, but, when the association possesses property, nothing but an express power in its charter or articles of association can authorize it to throw overboard one of its members. Evans vs. The Philadelphia Club, 14 Wright, 107.

It was urged with much earnestness at the hearing by the learned counsel for the defense that the plaintiff had come too soon; that the Board must first decide whether the case was within its jurisdiction before a court can interfere. The Board seems to have so decided, by referring the case back to the committee for further investigation after the committee had reported the facts on which Mr. Manley founded his claim, and that the plaintiff denied the jurisdiction of the Board. And so Mr. Gaw understood it, for he says; "The Board having decided that your committee have jurisdiction in the matter between the parties, and the same being recommended to us for further investigation, etc."

But whether this be so or not, equity prevents mischief. It does not wait until it is consummated. It does not even measure the paces by which it advances. It meets it at the threshold, and seeks to prevent a meditated wrong more often than to redress an injury already done. Courts of equity constantly decline to lay down any rule which shall limit their power and discretion as to the particular cases in which special injunctions shall be granted or withheld. 2 Story's Equity Jurisprudence, ss. 862, 959b.

Not only was the plaintiff's right of membership threatened in default of his paying Mr. Manley a large sum of money, but his good character for fair dealing was brought in question, and held up before his fellow members and the world, in an unauthorized proceeding, and before a tribunal which had no power to prohibit him by compelling the attendance of his witnesses, or to assist him in procuring evidence from remote places, where he alleged his witnesses were abiding. And the complaint itself, as I have shown, does not bear the test of legal discrimination, and shows no liability on the case as stated by Mr. Manley and the committee, on the part of the plaintiff to pay to Mr. Manley the money which he demands.

I am sure that the very excellent and highly respectable gentlemen who compose the Philadelphia Board of Brokers have not wilfully intended to deprive the plaintiff, as a member of the Board, of a single right to which he is entitled, and have only acted in this matter as they conceived it to be their right and duty to do.

The special injunction is continued.

Messrs. F. Hunn Hanson, Daniel Dougherty, and W. L. Hirst for plaintiffs.

Messrs. G. T. Bispham, G. W. Biddle, and H. M. Phillips for defendants.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, Feb. 20, 1869.

The Stock market was inactive this morning, but prices generally were steady. Government securities were in fair demand for investment at about former rates. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101, and old do. at 97½.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 46¼@46½, a slight advance; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55⅞@56, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 55⅝, no change. 123½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 69 for Norristown; 33½ for North Pennsylvania; 32⅞ for Catawissa preferred; 25¼ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 48 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railway shares were unchanged. Green and Coates sold at 38. 42 was bid for Second and Third; 37½ for Fifth and Sixth; 71 for Tenth and Eleventh; 16 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 11⅞ for Hestonville.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 124, no change.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Susquehanna Canal sold at 12¾, no change; and Lehigh Navigation at 29⅞, no change. 9½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 19 for preferred do.; and 60 for Morris Canal preferred.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$2500 Pa 6s, 2 ser.....ls..106	45 sh Penna R.......c.. 56
$1700 City 6s, New...ls.101	100 do.........s60.. 55⅞
$500 Leh 6s, gold l.... 91¼	100 do'.........s30.. 56
$1400 Leh RR 6s........ 84¾	5 sh Gr & Coates...... 38
$2000 Wyo'g Cl 6s........ 80	200 sh Reading....ls..c.. 46⅜
22 sh F & M B......ls..124	200 do...ls..b60.. 46⅝
8 sh Leh V R........c.. 55⅝	200 do...........ls.. 46⅜
172 do............ls. 55⅝	300 do.....ls..b60.. 46⅝
100 sh Susq Cl.......b60 12¾	400 do......ls..s60.. 46⅜
16 sh C & Am.......2d..124	

—Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Third street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	133¼	11·17 A. M.	133¾
10·15 "	133⅜	11·25 "	133½
10·41 "	133½	11·30 "	133⅝
10·50 "	133⅜	11·35 "	133½

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅜@113⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 114½@114⅝; 5-20s, 1864, 111¼@111½; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 112⅛@112⅜; July, 1865, 110⅜@110⅝; do., 1867, 110⅝@110⅞; do. 1868, 110⅝@110⅞; 10-40s, 109⅛@109⅜. Union Pacific bonds, 101¼@101½. Gold, 133½.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅜@113⅝; do. 1862, 114½@114⅝; do., 1864, 111@111¼; do., 1865, 112⅛@112⅜; do. 1865, new, 110¼@110½; do., 1867, new, 110⅝@110⅞; do., 1868, 110⅝@110⅞; do., 5s, 10-40s, 109⅛@109⅜; do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 101¼@101½; Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 133⅜@133⅝; Silver, 129@131.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113⅜@113⅝; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114⅜@114⅝; do., 1864, 111@111¼; do., 1865, 112⅛@112⅜; do. July, 1865, 110¼@110½; do. July, 1867, 110⅝@110⅞; do. 1868, 110⅝@110⅞; 5s, 10-40s, 109⅛@109⅜. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 133⅜@133⅝.

THE LATE DECISION of the United States Supreme Court that both coin and currency are a legal tender, and that all contracts for the payment of coin are valid and may be enforced by law, places the *legal liability* of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to pay the interest and principal of its first mortgage bonds beyond question. What some of the courts have heretofore held was a matter of honor has now become an obligation, and must enhance the market value of their securities.

These bonds are a first mortgage upon one of the longest lines of railroad in the world. The amount will be less than $27,000 per mile. The earnings from local business over a portion of the road last year were over five million dollars, and after its completion early this season the immense through traffic of the Pacific States will increase this sum to fifteen or twenty millions. The payment of both interest and principal of the bonds in gold is, therefore, perfectly sure.

The present high price of Governments offers a favorable opportunity to sell and to reinvest in a bond equally safe and more valuable on account of the longer period before its maturity. *The exchange will now pay a profit of from ten to fourteen per cent.* As the issue of these bonds will soon cease, parties who desire to invest are invited to make their subscriptions at once. They will be received in this city by W. Painter & Co. and De Haven & Brother, who keep a line on hand for immediate delivery.

Serious Accident.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 20.—C. H. Hurlbut, station agent here, had one of his legs cut off, with other injuries, yesterday, by falling off the platform of a car.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Railway Legislation at Harrisburg—Affairs in Baltimore.

Financial and Commercial

FROM HARRISBURG.

The Fort Wayne Railway Legislation.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 20.—The following correspondence has taken place between Hon. David Foy, member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and George W. Cass, President of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway. Mr. Foy has introduced an act authorizing the owners of railroad stock to vote by proxy, and to use and dispose of their own property in any manner they see fit:—

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE, AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, Feb. 17, 1869.—Hon. David Foy, House of Representatives, Harrisburg:—The bill introduced by you as a supplement to the General Railroad law of 1849 is so framed as to meet the wishes and aims of the gamblers of Wall street to vote bought proxies. From your conversation with me on the subject I inferred that you were opposed to all such schemes and devices, and, therefore, am led to believe that you have not fully considered the phraseology. I should be glad to have some indication of what you wish to accomplish by the bill.

Yours, truly, etc., G. W. CASS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Feb. 18, 1869.—George W. Cass, President, etc.:—I am in receipt of your favor of the 17th inst., asking what I wish to accomplish by the passage of my bill relative to proxies. It gives me pleasure to respond.

I expect to give every stockholder the right to vote either in person OR BY PROXY upon every share of stock WHICH IS HIS PROPERTY. If, as you declare, this will benefit the "gamblers on Wall street," it will not be the first time that bad men have availed themselves of good legislation.

You claim that this is a "device." If it be a "device" to allow a man *to do as he pleases with his own property*, you may be right.

So far as any change in my views is concerned, I refer to recent events. When I supported your bill extending the term of three fourths of your directors, it was solely upon your plea that it was necessary to protect our State interests. What do I since find? Simply that it was a measure urged by the *directors* of a railroad company to keep the *owners* of their road from putting them out of office! Jay Gould, of New York, swears under oath that he controls enough interest in your railroad to give his friends the management. If that be so, by what right do you attempt to keep yourself in office by legislation against the wishes of the *owners?* As your bill destroys the right of the stockholder to vote for his own officers, I do not think it either just or constitutional. So far as the "State interest" plea is concerned, it has been destroyed by the utter failure of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, in its annual report, to allude to your road, and by the fact that parties in your interest have secured a charter (now in my hands) enabling a "through" line to be run between Chicago, Pittsburg, and Baltimore, entirely ignoring our own Pennsylvania Railroad and our own city of Philadelphia.

Your first bill has been followed by an attempt (under the "device" of a general law) to deprive men who have bought and paid for their stock from voting the same. The device has been fully exposed by the legislative reporters of the New York, Cincinnati, and Philadelphia press.

I think that I have fully answered your questions. Yours, etc., DAVID FOY.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Storms—The Steinecke Mystery—Our Retiring President—Railroad Changes.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 20.—The wind storm night before last and yesterday morning was very severe in this vicinity, and blew down many chimneys, houses, fences, barns, etc., causing considerable damage. The gale on the Chesapeake and coast was also very heavy. Some steamers were detained several hours coming in and going out, and other vessels narrowly escaped.

All business will be suspended here on the 22d of February. J. N. Dubarry has been promoted to Vice-President of the Northern Central Railroad, and Mr. A. R. Fisk takes his place as General Superintendent.

Drs. Aiken and Courade have sent the result of their post-mortem examination of Miss Steinecke to Carlisle, to be used as evidence in the examination of Doctor Paul Schoeppe, charged with her murder.

Mayor Banks and a Committee of City Councils proceed to Washington Monday next, to formally invite President Johnson to visit Baltimore after the 4th of March. It is understood he will accept.

There is scarcely a doubt on the part of John J. Creswell's friends here that he will be one of Grant's Cabinet, probably Secretary of the Interior.

Judge Weisel is determined to contest his seat in Congress against Hammel, Democrat.

Congressional Seat Contested.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—S. L. Hoge, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, arrived here last night. He claims a seat in Congress from the Third District of that State. Mr. Reed, the Democratic candidate, received a majority of the votes cast, and has a certificate to that effect. Judge Hoge brings a certificate signed by the Board of Commissioners and the Governor that he received a majority of the legal votes cast.

The Death Penalty in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—The Illinois House of Representatives voted yesterday, yeas 51, nays 31, to repeal a late act, and to restore the death penalty for certain crimes.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 20—A. M.—Consols, 93 for both money and account. United States 5-20s, 78¾. American stocks quiet; Erie Railroad, 24¾; Illinois Central, 97.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20—A. M.—Cotton dull. Middling uplands, 11¾d.; Orleans middlings, 12d. The sales to-day are estimated at 5000 bales. Corn is quoted at 32s. for old and 30s. 6d. for new. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Feb. 20—A. M.—Sperm Oil, £99.

HAVRE, Feb. 20.—Cotton closed last night easier but unchanged.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 20—P. M.—The closing rate for Consols is 93 for money and 93@93⅛ for account; U. S. 5-20s, 78¾; Illinois Central, 97¼; Great Western Railroad, 39.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20—P. M.—Cotton quiet. Upland middlings, 11¾d.; Orleans middling, 12d.; The sales amount to 7000 bales.

Lard, 76s.; Bacon, 58s.; Tallow, 45s. 6d.

LONDON, Feb. 20—2 P. M.—Sugar afloat, 29s. 6d.

THE MARCH MAGAZINES.

"The Atlantic."

From Turner Brothers & Co., No. 808 Chesnut street, we have received the *Atlantic Monthly* for March. The number opens with four chapters of General Higginson's novel of "Malbone," which is followed by "A Thrush in a Gilded Cage;" "The Small Arabs of New York;" "Co-operative Housekeeping," fifth paper; "Little Captain Trott:" "A New Chapter of Christian Evidences:" "Consumption in America," third paper; "The Foe in the Household," three chapters; "Our painters," second paper; "The Fatal Arrow;" "Popularizing Art," "The New Education," second paper: "Howard at Atlanta;" "The Swabian Alb;" "Our New President;" "Sedge Birds," and Reviews and Literary Notices.

From the article on "Popularizing Art" we take the following description of the chromo-lithographic process, as practised at Prang's establishment in Boston:—

"The process by which these chromo-lithographs are produced is simple, but it is long, delicate and expensive. One of the chromos most familiar just now to the public is that of the boy referred to above, in the painting of which Mr. Eastman Johnson endeavored to express upon canvass that which Mr. Whittier had already written in verse:—

'Blessings on thee, little man,
Barefoot boy, with cheeks of tan;
With thy turned-up pantaloons,
And thy merry-whistled tunes;
With thy red lip, redder still
Kissed by strawberries on the hill;
With the sunshine on thy face,
Through thy torn brim's jaunty grace,
From my heart I give thee joy;
I was once a barefoot boy!'

"It is a small picture—about thirteen inches by ten—but to reproduce it in chromo-lithograph requires twenty-six slabs of stone, weighing not far from two tons, and worth fourteen hundred dollars. The time occupied in preparing these stones for the press is about three months; and when once the stones are ready, an edition of a thousand copies is printed in five months more. And yet, although the original is worth a thousand dollars, and the process of reproduction is so long and costly, a copy is sold for five dollars—a copy, too, which, to nineteen-twentieths of the public, says as much, and gives as much delight every time it is looked at, as the original work could. It may be possible, in a few words, to convey some idea of the manner in which this particular boy, standing barefoot upon a rock in a brook, with trees, a grassy bank, and blue sky behind him, is transferred from a thousand dollar canvas to whole stacks of five-dollar pasteboard. As far as possible, the chromo-lithographer produces his copy by the method which the artist employed in painting the original. One great difference between painting and printing is, that the printer puts on all his color at once, while the painter applies color in infinitesimal quantities. One crush of the printing press blackens the page; but a landscape grows and brightens gradually under the artist's hand, as the natural scene which he is representing ripens and colors under the softer touches of the sun, the warm winds and gentle showers of April and May. As far as possible, I say, the chromo-lithographer imitates these processes of art and nature by applying color in small quantities and by many operations. He first draws upon a stone, with his pencil of soap and lampblack, a faint shadow of the picture—the outline of the boy, the trees, and the grassy bank. In taking impressions from this first stone an ink is used which differs from printers' ink only in its color. Printers' ink is composed chiefly of boiled linseed oil and lampblack; but our chromo-lithographer, employing the same basis of linseed oil, mixes with it whatever coloring matter he requires. In taking impressions from the first stone in laying, as it were, the foundation of the boy, he prefers a browned vermilion. The proof from this stone shows us a dim beginning of the boy in a cloud of brownish-red and white, in which can be discerned a faint outline of the trees that are by-and-by to wave over his head. The face has no features. The only circumstances clearly revealed to the spectator are that the boy has his jacket off, and that his future trousers will be dark. Color is placed, first of all, where most color will be finally wanted. The boy is begun. He wants more vermilion, and some portions of the tree and background will bear more. On the second stone only those portions of the picture are drawn which at this stage of the picture require more of that color. Upon this second stone, after the color is applied, the first impression is taken. In this proof, the boy is manifestly advanced. As the deeper color upon his face was not put upon the spots where his eyes are to be, we begin to discern the outline of those organs. The boy is more distinct, and the general scheme of the picture is slightly more apparent. As yet, however, but two colors appear—brown-vermilion and white. On the third stone the drawing is made of all the parts of the picture which require a blue coloring—both those that will finally appear blue and those which are next to receive a color that will combine with blue. Nearly the whole of the third stone is covered with drawing; for every part of the picture requires some blue, except those small portions which are finally to remain white. The boy is now printed for the third time, a bright blue color being spread upon the stone. The change is surprising, and we begin now to see what a pretty picture we are going to have at last. The sky is blue behind the boy, and the water around the rock upon which he stands is blue; there is blue in his eyes and in the folds of his shirt; but in the darker parts of the picture the brown-vermilion holds its own, and gains in depth and distinctness from the intermixture with the lighter hue. Stone number four explains why so much blue was used upon number three. A bright yellow is used in printing from number four, and this color blending with the blue of the previous impression, plasters a yellowy disagreeable green on the trees and grass. The fifth stone, which applies a great quantity of brown-vermilion, corrects in some degree this dauby, bad effect of the yellow, deepens the shadows, and restores the spectator's confidence in the future of the boy. In some mysterious way, this liberal action of vermilion brings out many details of the picture that before were scarcely visible.

"The water begins to look like water, the grass like grass, the sky like sky, and the flesh like flesh. The sixth stone adds nothing to the picture but pure black; but it corrects and advances nearly every part of it, especially the trunks of the trees, the dark shade upon the rocks, and portions of the boy's trousers. Stone number seven gives the whole picture, except the figure of the boy, a coat of blue; which, however, only makes that bluer which was blue before, and leaves the other objects of their previous color, although brighter and clearer. The eighth stone merely puts 'madder lake' upon the boy's face, hands and feet, which darkens them a little and gives them a reddish tinge. He is, however, far from being a pleasing object; for his eyes, unformed, as yet, are nothing but dirty blue spots extremely unbecoming. The ninth stone, which applies a color nearly black, adds a deeper shade to several parts of the picture, but scarcely does anything for the boy. The tenth stone makes amends by putting upon his cheeks, hands, and feet, a bright tinge of blended lake and vermilion, and giving to his eyes a somewhat clearer outline.

"To an inexperienced person the picture now appears to be in a very advanced stage, and many of us would say, Put a little speculation into that boy's eyes, and let him go. Trees, rocks, grass, water, and sky look pretty well, look a thousand times better than the same objects in paintings which auctioneers, praise, and that highly. But we are only at the tenth stone. That child has to go through the press sixteen times more before Mr. Prang will consider him fit to appear before a fastidious public. Stones number eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen all apply what seems to the uninstructed eye mere black. The colors are, indeed, extremely dark, although not pure black, and the chief object of these six impressions is to put into the picture those lines and shadows which the eye just mentioned cannot understand, but only enjoys. It is by such minute applications of color that a picture is raised from the scale of merit which escapes censure to that which affords delight. The last of these shading stones gives the boy his eyes, and from this time he looks like himself. The seventeenth stone lays upon the trees and grass a peculiar shade of green that corrects them perceptibly. Number eighteen just touches the cheeks, the mouth and toes of the boy with mingled lake and vermilion, at which he smiles. The last seven stones continue the shading, deepening, and enriching of the picture by applying to different parts of it the various mitigations of black. It is then passed through the press upon a stone which is grained in such a way as to impart to the picture the roughness of canvas; after which it is mounted upon thick pasteboard and varnished. The resemblance to the original is then such that it is doubtful if Mr. Eastman Johnson could pick out his own boy if he were surrounded with a number of copies. It is not every picture that admits of such successful treatment as this, nor does every chromo-lithographer bestow upon his productions so much pains and expense. A salable picture could be made of this boy in ten impressions; but, as we have seen, he receives twenty-six; and the process might be prolonged until a small quarry of stones had been expended upon him. Some landscapes have been executed which required fifty-two stones, and such pictures advance to completion by a process extremely similar to that employed by an artist. That is to say, color is applied to them very much in the same order, in the same minute quantities, and with an approach to the same intelligent delicacy of touch. It is an error to regard these interesting works as mechanical. A mere mechanic, it is true, by a certain Chinese servility of copying, can produce an extremely close, hard imitation of an oil painting; and much work of this kind is done in Germany and England. But in our Boston establishment no mechanic puts pencil to one of the stones employed in producing fine pictures. The artistic work is executed by artists of repute, who have themselves produced respectable paintings of the kind which they are employed to imitate. Any one who watches Mr. Harring transferring to a long series of lithographic stones Mr. Hill's painting of the Yosemite valley will perceive that he is laboring in the spirit of an artist. It would be highly absurd to claim for any copyist equal rank with the orator of the original, or to say that any copy can possess the intrinsic value of an original. But it is unjust to reduce to the rank of artisans the skilful and patient artists who know how to catch the spirit and preserve the details of a fine work, and reproduce in countless copies all of both which the public can discern."

The article on "Our Painters" has the following about Thomas Sully, the distinguished Philadelphia artist:—

"THOMAS SULLY.—He, too, was English by birth, but, in his character, manners, appearance, and style of painting, he was the very opposite of Jarvis. Wanting breadth and strength, but being refined, sensitive, courteous, and gentlemanly, he threw his own character into all his pictures, and came to be the Sir Thomas Lawrence of America. Wanting the robust heartiness, and the rich, unctuous humor of Jarvis, he had a sense of beauty, a perception of the graceful and bewitching—of that which gives a high-bred woman dominion over man—of which Jarvis was wholly destitute. Hence the women of Sully, like the men of Stuart and Jarvis, were generally masterpieces. Of a slight frame, a kindly temper, and a pleasant voice, looking, at the age of fifty, as if he were still a young man, like Leigh Hunt; with an air of high breeding which could not well be counterfeited, Mr. Sully has always been a favorite with the better part of mankind—the women of his day. His female portraitures are oftentimes poems, full of grace and tenderness, lithe, flexible, and emotional; their eyes, too, are liquid enough, and clear enough to satisfy even a husband—or a lover. Nobody ever painted more beautiful eyes—not even Gainsborough, nor Sir Thomas Lawrence, nor West the Kentuckinan, who, after his return to New York, painted these cairn-gorms and crystal wells, just as we see them in our young dreams, while yet overcharged with poetry, and the blood goes 'a rippling to the finger-ends.' But Sully's men were failures; even Mr. Patterson, the father of Madame Jerome Bonaparte, with his fine classical head of the Roman type, though an excellent likeness of the outward man, was but a shadow in comparison with what Jarvis or Stuart would have made of the subject, while his portait of Mrs. Robert Gilmore would be enough to establish his reputation as a devout and earnest woman-worshipper. Sully used to play the flute like a master, and may do so yet, although, when I last heard from him, he did not happen to say so, while speaking of his pastimes; and he continues, I dare say, what is called a ladies' man—by which we are not to understand that he ever was a coxcomb, or effeminate, or intensely fashionable; but that, by nature, he was made for the companionship of lovable women, being always gentle, considerate, and reverential to the sex. He never attempted an historical picture but once, and that only to give away. Having been called upon for a full-length of Washington by the corporation of a Southern city—Charleston, perhaps—he fixed the price, not more than five hundred dollars, I believe, and then, the treatment being left wholly to himself, he painted him on horseback, with trimmings or accessories, and gave to the world what he called a portrait, while others, who saw the truth more clearly, called it a remarkably fine historical picture—the 'Passage of the Delaware,' with General Knox, and a corps of artillerymen shouting and tugging at the guns. The white horse on which he had mounted Washington was so emphatic and spirited, that, when I first saw Vandyck's William of Orange at Warwick Castle, I thought he had borrowed largely from that; and so I dropped him a line on the subject, to which he replied by sending me a sketch of his battle charger and the majestic rider, and showed that I was altogether mistaken as to the position, drawing, and character. After a triumphant career of twenty-five or thirty years, Mr. Sully had *realized*, as we say Down East, a handsome property, which he invested in Pennsylvania bonds, or something of the sort, and like Sydney Smith and the Austins, lost the whole, or nearly the whole, of his life-long accumulations and hoarded savings. But, undiscouraged, and full of heroic resolution, he set to work afresh, and built himself a large painting room and began life anew, for the second or third time, with a large family upon his hands, and hardly a shot in the locker. At one time, while I was abroad, he wrote me to say that he had a plenty of applications, but no orders; and as he had been long in the habit of making studies in black and white crayons, whenever a subject offered, the good people of Philadelphia, his patrons, seemed to think that such view, being only sketches, you know, were but a pleasant pastime for the artist, and hardly worth acknowledging. He once made three or four studies of a charming female face for the family and friends, or mayhap the husband, to choose from, and chancing to be near the window, after having waited several days for the answer, his attention was attracted by a negro coming round the next corner with a handful of papers fluttering in the wind. He began to have his misgivings, and after a few minutes the sketches were left at his door, without a word of explanation or apology; and that was the last he heard of the order. Moved with a just indignation, I slipped a paragraph into the next *Blackwood*, telling the story, as I tell it now, I suppose, though I am not sure, and have no time to verify the details; and the effect upon the brotherhood of 'Atheneans,' I have reason to believe, was quite a help to Sully, for they grew ashamed of their own heartlessness, and he was soon overrun with applications, which have continued from that day to this, at handsome prices, notwithstanding his great age, and the multiplication of portrait painters and 'damnable face-makers,' not one in fifty of whom could draw a hand, if his life depended on it. Mr. Sully is a capital draughtsman, and has seldom or never made a mistake in face or figure. One habit he had is well worthy of being commemorated. Instead of drawing the whole figure when he blocked out the face, or determining the attitude, he finished the face first, and then threw forward a shoulder, after the manner of Vandyck, whereby he obtained a lifelike, spirited air, oftentimes wholly unexpected."

"The Galaxy."

The March number of the *Galaxy* opens with three chapters of Charles Reade's new story, entitled "Put Yourself in His Place," which the author prefaces with the following suggestive motto:—

"I will frame a work a work of fiction upon notorious fact, so that anybody shall think he can do the same; shall labor and fail—such is the power of sequence and connection in writing."—*Horace: Art of Poetry.*

The trades union difficulties in England form the subject of the opening chapters, and the story promises to be powerful and exciting. Eugene Benson, under the head of "New York Journalists," gives a short sketch of George William Curtis. Richard Grant White contributes a chapter on words and their uses, entitled "Is Being Done." Chapters eight, nine, and ten of Miss Edwards' novel of "Susan Fielding" are given, with an illustration by Mr. Sol. Eytinge. Miss Julia Ward Howe, in the form of an answer to a letter from an inquirer, gives her views on "Women as Voters." We quote as follows:—

"All that I advance in justification of universal suffrage I consider as fully applicable to the woman as to the man side of the question. And in this point of view I still hold to the logical sequence by which the woman's right, wherever it may ideally occur, should, in political operation, wait upon that of the negro. I hold to this, in the first place, because the admission of the negro to the polls gives us a platform upon which woman can stand—the platform of universal and ideal justice. I hold to it in the second place on account of the necessity and opportunity of the moment. The necessity, because to him the possession of the franchise is a question of life and death; the opportunity, because public opinion is well nigh ready to recognize his claims, while it yet needs an uncertain length of instruction before it will sanction the woman's participation in the rights of suffrage. The door is opened to admit one. He comes with the knife of the assassin behind him. The woman will enter with the more honor, waiting for him. It is not likely that, after she has held the door widest open for him, he will aid others to shut it in her face. The negro is a man, but not enough of a man for that. Your letter, in common with the opinions of many who discuss this subject, assumes that the privilege of voting will be most strenuously exercised by women of the lowest class and most miserable character. These women, in your view, will be mirrors to multiply the corrupt votes of the corresponding class of men. To avoid the tedium of endless recapitulation, let me group these two questions together, treating both very briefly. The women of character and culture, according to you, will go to the polls only so long as voting continues a novelty. The first rain storm will frighten them away, while the low and ignorant of the sex, 'with dripping umbrellas,' will take advantage of their absence, adding a simple reduplication to the already existing chaos. Let me ask, what are character and culture good for, if they can be supposed to render their possessor more indolent and fastidious than those who are without them? Delicate women, not more than invalid men, may be deterred from going abroad by stress of weather. But, if the most thoughtful and conscientious women, having once placed the act of voting on the list of their high and constant duties, will be more easily deterred from its fulfilment than will women of little or no thought and conscience, why then we have mistaken the significance of these terms, and must anoint ourselves anew in language. Closely akin to this consideration is the other, viz.:—That the ignorant and vicious among women will only double the vote of the same class of men. I may here observe that most of those who strenuously oppose woman suffrage are compelled to fall back upon the futility of suffrage altogether. The impossibility of finding a test which shall be at once ideally just and practically possible allows these retrogradists no pause until they come back to the starting point of no voting, and in its place the running for luck and hopeful expectation that the altogether best minds will rule, in some heaven-appointed way. And here we take up the subject, starting anew with them. Does the extension of male suffrage prove only a numerical enlargement? Does the admission of one class after another to this prerogative bring in no new elements, develop no new energies? Instead of 'many men with many minds,' is humanity only a stereotyped edition, issuing many copies of one or two minds? History will show the contrary. Arrayed upon a fair and candid basis, every class, every individual added in number to the franchise, may also add to it something of weight and of wisdom. In periods of passion, thought does not get the upper rule. The violence of mobs is usually the violence of one class. Terror or weak compliance paralyzes the action of the others. But perfect freedom and equality before the law render the expression of thought and will as safe as it is incumbent. Under these circumstances, we may hope to find in the people not a crowd of identical individuals, but that sublime individual of which each one of us represents one feature and condition. I may here remark that the trammels of legal training detain from us some friends who, liberal and generous in all else fear to offend against the sacred formulas of traditional science. Of the arguments likely to be advanced by such as these I will instance only the following:—'The family, not the individual, is the foundation of society. Now, the family should constitute a legal and political unit. Should it express two contending forms of will, it would bring itself to naught. Should it give twofold expression to one form, it utters a useless tautology.' This reasoning runs into depths that question the whole constitution of the society of to day. Its fault is a too narrow and literal interpretation of things that are. It points to an earlier stage of thought and reasoning in which the instinct of the active party, in whatever sort, sought to paralyze its opposite by an appeal to force, rather than to reconcile it by an appeal to reason. The growth of modern ideas tends more and more to this process of reconciliation, which is not effected without much elaboration and consideration of compatibilities. Parents reason nowadays with their children; husbands convince their wives; Presidents (all but Mr. Johnson) explain themselves in their messages: sovereigns apologize to their Commons; the preacher justifies himself to his congregation, the representative to his constituents. And out of all this action grows a new society, admitting of a largeness of co-operation and a variety of instruction never dreamed of before in the world's history. When the pyramids of Egypt were built the sovereign commanding the work was one unit, the slaves obeying were another. Despotism can afford but two units, one living and one dead. But, by the modern practice of society, which its theory does not yet overtake, the unit of initial energy does not paralyze, but energizes its opposite. Civilization, in its progress, carries on the twofold work of energizing the individual units of which society is composed and of securing their sympathetic and voluntary co-operation in unities that continually enlarge their sphere without deteriorating their integrity. In this progress no unit must be considered as final. It is this assumed vitality which bars development and makes revolution necessary. The complement to the theological doctrine of final causes is found in the political doctrine of final institutions. The assuming of the absolute incompatibility of facts of seeming contradiction is a feature of early, and narrow culture which later experience and theory tend ever to remove."

"To My Guardian Angel" is a poem by Mary E. Atkinson.

From Mr. Justin McCarthy's article on "The English Positivisits," we make the following extracts:—

"I mean, then, only the group of men, most of whom are young, most of whom are highly cultured, many of whom are endowed with remarkable ability, who are to be found in a literary and political phalanstery with Mr. Congreve, and of whom the majority are understood to be actual votaries of the religion of Comte. Of course I have nothing to do here with their faith or their practices. If they adopt the worship of woman, I think they do a better thing after all than the increasing and popular class of writers whose principal business in life is to persuade us that our wives and sisters are all Messalinas in heart and nearly all Messalinas in practice. If, when they pray, they touch certain cranial bumps at certain passages of the prayer, I do not see that they institute anything worse than the genuflexions of the Ritualists or the breast-beating of the Roman Catholics. If, finally, one is sometimes a little puzzled when he receives a letter from a Positivist friend, and finds it dated '5th Marcus Aurelius,' or '12th Auguste Comte,' instead of July or December, as the case may be, one must remember that there never yet was a young sect which did not delight in puzzling outsiders by a new and peculiar nomenclature. I never heard anything worse charged against the Positivists than that they worship woman, touch their foreheads when they pray, and arrange the calendar according to a plan of their own invention; except, of course, the general charge of atheism; but as that is made in England against anybody whom all his neighbors do not quite understand, I hardly think it worth discussing in this particular instance. We are all atheists in England in the estimation of our neighbors, whose political opinions are different from our own."

"If I were to set up a typical Positivist, in order to make my American reader more readily and completely familiar with the picture which the word calls up in the minds of Londoners, I should do it in the following way:—I should exhibit my model Positivist as a man still young for anything like prominence in English public life, but not actually young in years—say thirty-eight or forty. He has had a training at one of the great historical Universities, or at all events at the modern and popular University of London. He is a barrister, but does not practise much, and has probably a modest competence on which he can live without working for the sake of living, and can indulge his own tastes in literature and politics. He has immense earnestness and great self conceit. He has an utter contempt for dull men and timid or half-measure men, and he scorns Whigs even more than Tories. He devotes much of his time generously and patiently to the political and other instruction of working men. He writes in the *Fortnightly Review*, and sometimes in *Macmillan*, and sometimes in the *Westminster Review*. He plunges into gallant and fearless controversy with the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and he is not easily worsted, for his pen is sharp and his ink very acrid. Nevertheless, is any great question stirring, with a serious principle or a deep human interest at the heart of it, he is sure to be found on the right side. Where the controversy is of a smaller kind and admits of crotchet, then he is pretty sure to bring out a crotchet of some kind. He is perpetually giving the *Saturday Review* an opportunity to ridicule him and abuse him, and he does not care. He writes pamphlets and goes to immense trouble to get up the facts, and expense to give them to the world, and he never grudges trouble or money, where any cause or even any crotchet is to be served. He is ready to stand up alone, against all the world if needs be, for his opinions or his friends. Benevolent schemes which are of the nature of mere charity he never concerns himself about. I never heard of him on a platform with the Earl of Shaftesbury, and I fancy he has a contempt for all patronage of the poor or projects of an eleemosynary character. He is for giving men their political rights and educating them—if necessary compelling them to be educated; and he has little faith in any other way of doing good. He has, of course, a high admiration for and faith in Mr. Mill. His nature is not quite reverential—in general he is rather inclined to sit in the chair of the scorner; but if he reverenced any living man it would be Mill. He admires the manly, noble character of Bright, and his calm, strong eloquence. I do not think he cares much about Gladstone—I rather fancy our Positivist looks upon Gladstone as somewhat weak and unsteady—and with him to be weak is indeed to be miserable. Disraeli is to him an object of entire scorn and detestation, for he can endure no one who has not deeply-rooted principles of some kind. He has a crotchet about Russia, a theory about China; he gets quite beside himself in his anger over the anonymous leading articles of the London press. He is not an English type of man at all, in the present and conventional sense. He cares not a rush about tradition, and mocks at the wisdom of our ancestors. The bare fact that some custom, or institution, or way of thinking has been sanctioned and hallowed by long generations of usage, is in his eyes rather a *prima facie* reason for despising it than otherwise. He is pitilessly intolerant of all superstitions—save his own—that is to say, he is intolerant in words and logic and ridicule, for the wildest superstition would find him its defender, if it once came to be practically oppressed or even threatened. He is 'ever a fighter,' like one of Browning's heroes; he is the knight-errant, the Quixote of modern English politics. He admires George Eliot in literature, and, I should say, he regards Charles Dickens as a sort of person who does very well to amuse idlers and ignorant people. I do not hear of his going much to the theatre, and it is a doubt to me if he has yet heard of the *Grande Duchesse*. Life with him is a very earnest business, and, although he has a pretty gift of sarcasm, which he uses as a weapon of offense against his enemies, I cannot, with any effort of imagination, picture him to myself as in the act of making a joke. A small drawing-room would assuredly hold all the London Positivists who make themselves effective in English politics. Yet I do not hesitate to say that they are becoming—that they have already become—a power which no one, calculating on the chances of any coming struggle, can afford to leave out of his consideration. Their public influence thus far has been wholly for good; and they set up no propaganda that I have ever seen or heard of, as regards either philosophy or religion."

Edward Crapsey, under the title of "Will Murder Out?" refers to the mysterious Rogers murder recently in New York, and gives several curious instances where murders have come out after long years. The following item is worthy of notice:—

"Homicidal acts in the metropolis have always been unartistic and hot blooded, as is conclusively shown by the weapons used. These appear upon the record to have been firearms, knives, razors, sword-canes, swords, cords, bludgeons, bayonets, cart-rungs, tumblers, bricks, fire tongs, smoothing-irons, axes, mallets, hammers, paving stones, glue pots, boot heels, and once the point of an umbrella. It is remarkable that only eight times in these thirteen years has murder been artistically done by poison, and more singular still, that in five of these cases the criminals were detected, notwithstanding the popular belief that this meanest and stealthiest mode of feloniously taking life is also the safest. These facts make it apparent that while the average of homicides in New York has been a fraction over one per week for thirteen years, there have been comparatively few wilful and malicious murders. It is true that within the period examined thirty-three wives were slain by their husbands, but even in nearly all of these cases, the 'malice prepense,' which is the essential ingredient of murder and the sign of 'the wicked and depraved heart' required by the law was wanting. The killings by persons unknown were more frequently wilful than in the other class, but even here the testimony taken by the coroners shows that the purpose to take life often was not mentally formed before the deed had been physically accomplished. Deducting the sixty-one infanticides where the culprits were undiscovered, and it is apparent that ninety-two adults have, in thirteen years, met violent deaths, and the assailants have escaped detection."

"Carlotta" is a characteristic bit of biography by John S. C. Abbott. "Tea and its Adulterations" are discussed in a manner to excite attention by Dr. John C. Draper. Charles Wyllys Elliott, under the title of "Our Great Farmers," tells about the horse growers of Orange county, New York. "The Telegram" is a pathetic poem by Sarah E. Henshaw. Under the head of "The Galaxy Miscellany," we have a sketch and portrait of Gounod the composer; "The Sorrows of Childhood," by Howland; and "The Gastronomical Almanac" for March, by Pierre Blot. Professor Blot gives the following account of an expensive breakfast:—

"There seems to be a diversity of opinion about one of Cleopatra's breakfasts. It was the most costly breakfast that has ever been served to a single human being. I will therefore tell what I know about it. After having partaken of Cleopatra's necklace, Mark Antony determined to devise the costliest breakfast ever given. After several days of gastronomical meditations, not having found what he was looking for, he summoned his cook to his presence, and told him that, if he could get up a dainty breakfast for a lady, which should be composed of as few and as small dishes as possible, and at the same, be most costly, he would reward him accordingly. Several weeks afterwards, the cook entered Mark Antony's study, and told him that he was ready to serve the dainty breakfast asked of him, and that it was composed of one olive only. At the appointed hour the cook entered the dining-room, followed by one hundred men carrying the olive (in its artificial envelope) on their shoulders. They deposited it on a table made for the occasion, and fifty carvers were set to work on it. After several hours of hard work, the triumphant cook placed the olive before the Egyptian Queen, who looked at it with amazement, still with perfect delight. The olive had been prepared in the following way:—After having been stoned, it was stuffed with a rich custard, then put inside of a boned canary, which was used to stuff an ortolan. The latter was placed inside of a boned oriole, which was used to stuff a thrush, which thrush stuffed a boned lark. A boned snipe was stuffed with the lark, and placed inside of a robin, which was used to stuff a plover, and which latter bird filled a quail, which was then placed inside of a pigeon; the pigeon filled a woodcock, the woodcock a partridge, the latter a grouse, the grouse a pheasant, the pheasant a chicken, the chicken a guinea fowl, which was placed inside of a goose; the goose filled a turkey, the turkey a swan, the latter an ostrich, which was used to stuff a sheep, the sheep a calf, the calf an antelope, the latter a pig, the pig a deer, the deer a bear, the bear a heifer, the latter an elk, the elk an ox, the ox a hippopotamus, the latter an elephant. The olive was then roasted in its envelope, which envelope was thrown away, and the olive only was served."

A. W. Bellaw contributes a graceful little poem entitled "Fair," and the "Drift Wood," "Nebulæ," "Literature and Art" contain a number of interesting and amusing items. A sixteen-page supplement gives five chapters of Miss Austin's novel of "Cipher." This story will be completed in the next number.

"Putnam's."

D. Ashmead and Turner Bros. & Co. send us *Putnam's Magazine* for March. The contents are as follows:—"The Stranded Ship" (part first), a romance by L. Clarke Davis; "The First Editor," by Arthur Gilman; "A Violin Stop," concluded, by Elizabeth Stoddard; "W. E. Gladstone," by G. M. Towle; "To-day," a romance (chapters sixth, seventh and eighth), by R. B. Kimball; "Napoleon at Gotha," by Bayard Taylor; "A Plea for the Sense of Smell," by C. P. Cranch; "A Royal Wedding Feast in Cashmere," by Captain J. F. Elton; "Perpetch'el:" "Inter-Oceanic Canal Route," by Lachworne; "Wonders of the Deep," by Schele de Vere; "Home Life in Paris," by Olive Logan; "An Imaginary Conversation;" "The Plain Truth of Science," by V. B. Denslow; "Literature, Art, and Science Abroad," by Bayard Taylor; "Literature at Home," by E. C. Stedman; "Fine Arts," by S. S. Conant; "Table Talk," by Clarence Cook; "Monthly Bulletin of New Publications."

From Arthur Gilman's article on "The First Editor," we take the following:—

"Roger L'Estrange has the credit of having been the first to publish a newspaper, having been editor and proprietor of the *Public Intelligencer* and the *London Gazette*, in both which he arranged news in such a form as would please his royal master and keep the people in the dark—an art, by the way, which editors are able to exercise upon occasion even in the present year of grace. The First Editor defined news to be something not heard before; and it proved to be frequently something that never was heard of until printed, as is still sometimes the case. When Roger L'Estrange played with his boyish mates on the paternal acres at Hunstanten Hall, in fenny Norfolk, the 'Most High and Mighty Prince James' ruled. When he was old enough to begin his education, the unfortunate Charles the First was on the throne, and a few years later little Roger had grown to be a courtier; and when he was twenty-three he had passed through the university, and was prepared to accompany the king when he went down to Scotland, to force the Liturgy upon those who had signed and sworn to the Covenant. They were "grown a most obstinate rebellious people;" so the king thought, and so Sir Roger, as in duty bound, thought too. Then followed the days of Laud and the Civil War, of Ship-money and the Star-Chamber. Through it all the censor was true to the Cavaliers, and was finally captured, imprisoned in London, and condemned to a traitor's death. Meantime his master's head fell off under the axe of the executioner, at Whitehall, and Roger ran away to the Continent until the Long Parliament was dissolved; after which he returned, and begged hard fisted Oliver Cromwell—'Red nosed Noll' they called him—for pardon. The favor was granted, and the impertinent ones reported that Roger, with his heavy wig, had been fiddler to the great Roundhead once. So the nickname, 'Oliver's Fiddler,' was fastened upon Roger L'Estrange, translator from the Latin and Greek authors, and editor of two newspapers. But the Commonwealth did not last long. The "Merry Monarch" came over from France and took the place that had cost the "Royal Martyr" his head; and then it was that the editor became also the censor. Who should better know what ought and what ought not to be printed than he who, under a royal censorship, had himself manufactured news to order? For years he held the office, and for years he filled his empty pockets in it. In 1678 occurred the great excitement of the Popish plot; the Papists were treated with great indignity, and the conduct of the Crown needed apology. The First Editor hastened to the rescue with his new paper, the *Observator*, in which he attempted to vindicate the action of the king; for a trouble was growing greater and greater between the people and their ruler. How far his *ad captandum* arguments and vulgar energy were successful, we do not know. The Last Man's Son, as Charles the Second was called, died at last, and the First Editor was destined to live under other kings still. In 1685 James the Second began his four years' reign, and Roger was knighted, and took a seat in Parliament as Sir Roger. On the 11th of December, 1688, this king, concluding that discretion was the better part of valor, stole out of Whitehall by a secret passage, crossed the Thames in a wherry, threw the great seal into the muddy river, and, before London was awake, was far on the road to the sea, fleeing from an exasperated people. He had failed in his attempt to fasten his unwelcome religious notions upon his nation; a revolution had arisen, and, at the people's call, William, Prince of Orange, with Mary his wife, came over from Holland to occupy the throne of England. And old Roger was not dead yet. He had been a subject of James the First, and of Charles the First his son; and when they were both dead, he had seen Oliver and Richard Cromwell stand at the head of the Government. He was one to welcome the Merry Monarch home from France, and had seen him dissipate the nation, and die—*mirabile dictu*—a natural death. He had bowed his supple knees to William and Mary; and now good Queen Anne was to receive his homage. Two years later, with a body weakened and a mind impaired, he became himself a prey to the great reaper, who, though he wait long, is sure to come at last. In 1704 the eventful, changeful, active life of Roger L'Estrange ended. He had written his last political pamphlet; his coarse, vulgar, violent editorials had ceased to appear, and another than he must license books for the queen. His great learning was to exert no more influence—he was gone. Let us drop a tear for his vices, as we let him rest in the grave. Probably most readers will dispute my claim for Sir Roger as the First Editor, and point to the English *Mercurie*, dated 1588, giving an account of the Spanish Armada, to prove that he trode in other men's steps, and that I steal other and worthier men's laurels to deck his brow. I think, however, that close investigation will prove that when, in the third year of the Restoration of the Stuarts, Roger L'Estrange began to print his *Public Intelligencer*, he was really the first who established a newspaper as a vehicle of general information. Besides the *Mercurie*—which has been proved an invention of a later date—there had been, before the Commonwealth, *Diurnals* and *Intelligencers*, and *Complaints*, and *Gazettes* so called; but they were all so unworthy the name of newspaper, that we are forced to give the honorable place of First Editor to the vulgar wiseman of the court of the Stuarts. By his learning he was fitted for the post. His intimacy with his sovereigns added to his advantages. His captivity and runaway travels augmented his qualifications, and his vulgarity enabled him to stoop to the dirty work his lord demanded of the paper he should delight to honor. As I have sat here this rainy day, I having imagined the First Editor before me, attending to the duties of his office. I can see his thin face, overshadowed by the luxuriant curls of his great powdered wig, and from each side of his sharp Roman nose his brilliant eyes look down upon a piece of proof, such as the attendant devil would be supposed to have brought from the pressroom, when the compositor lacked the experience two centuries have given him since. His sword dangles with the laced edges of his gaudy coat over the arms of the editorial chair. The ends of his generous white cravat reach down upon the proof, and his shoes, with their huge buckles of silver, and his black silk stockings, cover the editorial understandings, which are stretched under the editorial table. The apartment is in one of those ancient buildings which generations of smoke have rendered almost black externally, and which the sooty London mist makes dank and dingy within. I imagine it is a slip from the *Observator* he is correcting, and that the type is trying to tell how good and lovely is Old Rowley, and how the wicked Papists ought to delight to have him ruin their families and kill them off, or, upon mere suspicion, confine them weary years in far-off prisons. Or was it an exhortation to the obstinate, rebellious Covenanters, to give up their opposition to the Liturgy, and worship God after the dictates of their licentious sovereign? It may not have been either, but a chapter from the Sermon on the Mount; for editors in those days often printed extracts from the Bible when news was scarce. Whatever it was, we may be sure it was not calculated to make the 'multitude too familiar with the acts and counsels of their superiors;' for Sir Roger thought it his duty as journalist to give them no 'color of license to be meddling with the government;' and he thought that a newspaper, 'prudently' managed, might contribute to this end in a very high degree. When the Dutch worsted the king's navy in a four days' fight in the Downs, it was his duty to be very "prudent," and not let the people know it—to make them believe the court was very joyful. Pepys wrote the truth in his diary; but even there he felt it safest to put it in cipher when he said, 'The court is very melancholy under the thoughts of the last overthrow; for so it is,' he adds, 'instead of a victory, so much and so unreasonably expected.' But as I look out of the library window now, the face of the landscape is changed. All nature smiles; for the black clouds and thick-falling rain-drops are gone. The sun again shines forth with genial warmth, and our rainy day retrospect must end. The First Editor was, singularly enough, the first writer who sold his services in defense of any measure, good or bad; and Goldsmith says he fought through right and wrong for upwards of forty literary campaigns. Let us hope the good he fought for was more than the bad. From the birthday of the First Editor's first paper until now, the labor of the editor has grown in importance, delicacy, and, we may safely say, in honor. Who can say when it will cease to grow? There are venal editors now, who take Sir Roger as their type; but far greater is the number of those who imitate his better traits, and who, unseen of the world, are putting forth an influence upon men which the community can never fully appreciate."

"The Riverside Magazine"

for March opens with one of Hans Andersen's delightful little sketches, entitled "Which Was the Happiest?" The contents are, as usual, varied and entertaining, suited to the varied tastes of juvenile readers, and finely illustrated by E. B. Bensell, A. P. Close, C. Hoppin, H. W. Herrick, D. Fisher, and others. The *Riverside* is deservedly one of the most popular magazines in the country for young people. The publishers, Messrs. Hurd & Houghton, announce that they have made arrangements with Hans Christian Andersen by which they will become the authorized publishers of his works in the United States. They have now in preparation a new and revised edition of his novels, stories, sketches of travel, and autobiography.

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International Coinage—A New Plan.

From the N. Y. Times.

Those of our readers who may have read the reprint in our columns of the various official documents, in respect to international coinage, including the report to the Department of State by Mr. S. B. Ruggles, the delegate from the United States to the "International Monetary Conference" at Paris in 1867, are doubtless aware of the following leading facts.

The totals of the gold coinages up to 1868 of the three principal coining nations of the world, were as follows:—

France	$1,302,220,614
Great Britain	935,341,450
The United States	845,536,591
Total	$3,093,098,655

Of the $845,536,591 thus coined by the United States, there has remained in circulation not more than $300,000,000. Owing to its needless and ill-considered weight, which exceeds by nearly 3 5-10 per cent. that of the coin of France, and by 2 6-10 that of the British coin, it cannot now be passed in Europe for its true value, but is incessantly recoined in large amounts both in France and England. To borrow the words of Mr. Ruggles, "the American eagle crosses the Atlantic only to descend into the melting pots of Paris and London."

These facts were duly exhibited at the Paris Conference, strengthened by the circumstance that all the burden of this recoinage, and of any discount or brokerage in Europe in changing our coin into foreign gold, practically fell upon the people of the United States, as owners and exporters of the coin. It became entirely evident that the evil could only be remedied by reducing the weight of our coin to that of the coin either of France or of England. After full discussion, and in view of the fact that the gold coin of France was largely circulated among the continental nations, where it might circulate, side by side, with the coin of the United States, and that the amount coined by France much exceeded that of any other nation, it was thought to be not only just, but most conducive to the common welfare of the nineteen nations represented in the Conference (embracing a population of 320,000,000) to adopt the French weight as the basis of a common international coin. There was no attempt or wish whatever to "Frenchify" the common coin, but every nation was left fully at liberty to use its own monetary denominations and emblems; the United States retaining the "dollar" and the "eagle," with its multiples and subdivisions, and Great Britain its "sovereign" or "pound."

Since the adjournment of the Conference this monetary plan has been favorably received and formally agreed to by several of the Continental nations. The nations who had already carried it into effect were France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Greece, and the Pontifical States, having an aggregate population of seventy-two millions. The addition since that time of Austria, Spain, Sweden, and Roumania will unite at least one hundred and thirty millions of the people of Europe in monetary concord. In October last, at a formal meeting of the representatives of the Chambers of Commerce of all the important cities in Germany, it was decided by a nearly unanimous vote to recommend its adoption by the Government of the new "Zollverein," embracing not only Prussia, but all its confederate States, with a population exceeding thirty-eight millions.

It seems that under a Monetary Convention in 1857, no longer in force, a new gold coin, called the "Convention's crown," was issued, containing in pure gold ten even metrical *grammes*, equal in value to nearly six dollars of the existing coin of the United States. It is in view of the exact conformity of this particular coin to the metric system, that a proposition has been formally submitted to Congress for adopting it as the basis of the proposed international coinage—a measure which would render it necessary to call in and recoin the whole volume of gold in circulation in Western Europe, now amounting to at least eighteen hundred millions of dollars, while the whole amount of these German "crowns" now in circulation does not probably exceed two hundred millions.

This German plan, which proposes to undo all the work of the Paris Conference, is now urged on Congress in an elaborate report from Mr. E. B. Elliott, transmitted on the 9th of February, instant, to the House of Representatives at Washington by the Secretary of the Treasury. We do not learn, nor can we believe, that the plan has received his distinct approval. The House has ordered it to be printed, with numerous accompanying tables. Until we can more fully learn its contents, we shall defer any remarks on its merits.

Meanwhile the time of Congress must be too much occupied by the interesting measures and movements naturally attending the close of this present administration, to give to this more abstract subject of international coinage the careful attention which it deserves. In the order of Providence, it may be left to President Grant and a new Congress to see that the American Union does its proper share of duty in advancing this great fraternal measure of international reform—a work peculiarly appropriate to that era of "peace" which the incoming head of the Government has so emphatically and solemnly invoked.

General Butler's Speech on the Army

From the N. Y. World.

It is fair to give even General Butler his due; and we will not withhold our just praise and admiration from his excellent speech advocating a great reduction of army expenses. It is one of the felicities of our local position that we are exempt from the necessity of maintaining a great military establishment to guard against the aggressions of powerful and ambitious neighbors. We are separated from all the great military powers by a broad ocean. Canada on the north of us and Mexico on the south are so feeble and inferior that they would never think of attacking us. For the preservation of local order the militia of the States is amply sufficient; and if any unexpected emergency arises, the militia of all the States is subject to the call of the President, either to put down insurrection, repel invasion, or for any other legitimate purpose for which an armed force may be required. Except to man our forts on the seaboard and for service against the Indians, we have no more use for an army than nations will have in the millennium. And yet our army is costing us at present an annual sum exceeding the whole expenses of the Government previous to the war.

Why should the country bear this heavy and needless burden? The nations of Europe groan under such burdens because they are in close proximity, and regard each other with jealousy and apprehension. France increases her armament; and Prussia, England, and the rest, distrusting and fearing her, and not wishing to lie at her mercy, increase theirs; and the people are ground down by enormous taxes to support these burdensome establishments. They are defensible there on the score of public safety; but on what ground can they be defended here? The disbanding of our army would bring as much relief to the people as the extinction of half or two-thirds of our public debt. There has never been a time since we were an independent nation when we had so little need of an army, except for service against the Indians, as we have at present. We have a million of trained veterans engaged in the pursuits of peace. We have paid and pensioned them with such generous liberality, that any new call for their services would bring them thronging and swarming to our standards, with such alacrity that all our roads would be darkened by the multitudes. A ten days' call would bring together an army of a hundred thousand disciplined men at any place that might be appointed as a rendezvous. Foreign nations know this; the South knows it; and this sense of the prodigious forces which we can any day extemporize, is a pretty good guarantee that we shall have no occasion to call them out. It would be perfectly safe to dismiss every soldier except those employed against the Indians.

One of the best features of General Butler's plan is his proposal to reduce the number and the grades of the army officers. He says that seven millions a year may be saved by this means alone. He would have the expensive office of General abolished when General Grant vacates it; the almost as expensive office of Lieutenant-General as soon as General Sherman vacates that; and he would have three major-generals as the highest army officers, and a small number of brigadiers. This reduction is equally recommended by good sense and by economy. Why should we maintain a great hierarchy of officers suited to an unwieldy army of a million of men, when twenty or thirty thousand would be more soldiers than we need? If our officers are dismissed into civil life we should not thereby lose them, any more than we do our disbanded common soldiers. They will be ready at their country's call whenever she shall have need of them. But there is no probability that they will be again needed in this generation, and there is no reason why so many drones should be supported by a people overburdened with debt and taxes.

We are happy to agree with General Butler for once, and give him the support of our most earnest but perfectly idle wishes, in his perfectly idle, even if earnest, project of reform. With the Republican party in power we expect nothing valuable in the way of retrenchment, and attach no importance to the buncombe proposals of individual members of the party.

The New President's Salary.

From the N. Y. World.

In the early part of the winter the *Times* broke ground in favor of raising the salary of the new President to one hundred thousand dollars, and it kept calling attention to the subject by a persistent, zealous advocacy. It claimed, at the time, that its articles met with wide and favoring responses from other Republican journals in all parts of the country. Since the distrust and dissatisfaction which have grown up between General Grant and the Republican leaders, nothing more is said on this subject, and it seems to have dropped quite out of the public contemplation. It is now so late in the session that nothing will be done on the subject, and if the salary is not raised before the 4th of March, it cannot be raised at all for General Grant's benefit, as the Constitution forbids any increase of the President's compensation during his term.

Why does not the *Times* revive and revamp its arguments, and press them home upon Congress before it is too late? If they were sound in December, they can have lost nothing of their force. If the subject was worth the strenuous, persistent urgency which was displayed then, the *Times* and its numerous coadjutors in this movement ought not to desert a good cause. But we shall probably hear no more of it. Before General Grant had begun to lose favor with the Republicans, it was a popular thing to advocate; but Congress would no more think of increasing his salary now than they would that of Horatio Seymour if he had been elected. Congress has done no one thing this winter which General Grant has recommended, or which he would naturally like to have done. He recommended the transfer of Indian affairs to the War Department, and his recommendation has been slighted. He wants the Tenure-of-Office act repealed, and he has not friends enough in the Senate to pass a bill for that purpose, although the Senate is almost unanimously Republican. It is not probable that a repeal could even pass the House, if the bill were now to be proposed for the first time. It passed that branch of Congress early in the session, before the present state of feeling had grown up. On every recent occasion when a speaker in the House has intimated General Grant's approval as a reason for the passage of a bill, he has been rebuked by some member for introducing an irrelevant consideration. Instead of the alacrity to please a new President which one should naturally expect of the party which has just elected him, he is treated with coldness and distrust, and his known wishes are ostentatiously disregarded. Of course, no Republican journal will do so unpopular a thing as to advocate an increase of his salary now.

How to Conquer the Indians.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The time rapidly approaches when we must adopt some new plan for managing the Indians of the Plains—that is, if the massacres which mark every month, week, and even every day of the year are to be suppressed. The necessity for devising a remedy for the Indian difficulties is greater now than it has been in any former period of our history, because, with a large addition to our population, and with the extension of two lines of railroad into the heart of their hunting-grounds, collisions between the two races at many points, and often simultaneously, are inevitable. That our troops have learned to converge upon their villages, with great or even little loss, and shoot down or scatter all who oppose, is so far from being a remedy that every victory adds to the Indian's desperation. What this desperation has become, and what is to be its character in the future, may be gathered from the circumstance, if we may trust the accounts, that in the battle in the Valley of the Washita the women and children mingled in the fight—for they were armed; and this was given as a reason why such were put to death. It will be difficult to find another instance in all our Indian wars—or, indeed, in the wars of any other people, civilized or savage—where the women and children together had become in their despair so desperate as actively to engage in repelling an invader.

So gradually, in a comparative sense, have our encroachments been made, that we do not realize that we have now hemmed the Indians in. Our troops and settlements are upon the Rio Grande; they are in New Mexico, in Arizona, in Utah, Montana, Idaho, Colorado, and Dakota, and the heavy westward wave of permanent immigration crowds from the southern line of Kansas across the Smoky Hill and the Platte to the Upper Missouri. Between this frontier of eager immigrants and the protected settlements of Colorado and Montana is a region in some places less than 400 miles wide, and diminishing at the rate of, perhaps, half a mile a day, within which not only the Indians, but their only means of subsistence—the buffalo—are inclosed. The crossing of this region by the two railroads, and the stations and forts necessary for protecting them, inevitably must interrupt, and in the end stop, the semi-annual migration of the buffaloes between the llanos of the South to the plains of British America. Indeed, even last year these causes operated to such an extent that the semi-civilized inhabitants of the Red River country of the North were unable to obtain their usual supplies; and we had thence, in early winter, piteous wails of famine from the half breeds and Canadian voyageurs of that remote country. Accordingly the Indian of the Plains does, or he is preparing to do, what every human being under like circumstances must and only can do—turn and stand at bay.

A victory over the savages leads to settlement only to the extent that they are annihilated, for in no manner does it remove the causes which incited them to robbery and murder, since, after a battle, the same causes still are in operation, and they are unchanged, unless in receiving new aggravations. For when the food by which life is sustained is withdrawn, no matter whether wilfully or in the course of progress and improvement, there can be no peace, no redress, nor even what we agree in calling human feelings, until the warrior, his children, and their mother can eat again. The present policy leads to a continued renewal of atrocities, and to converging armies, and finally to extinction; for there is no doubt that we have, or can get, soldiers enough, and we have, or we can borrow, money enough, by the help of which every man, woman, and child can be destroyed. If this is to be the settled policy of our Government, and such it will be if the advice of border men is adopted, nothing further need be said, and we may wait with what peace of mind we can until the avenging deities, not of the savage but of justice and of right, measure unto us as we have measured unto others. But before this policy is adopted, let us consider whether there is not a more humane, or easier, or, what would seem most important of all, a cheaper way.

In considering the Indian question we must bear in mind that we deal with men, and with a race compacted by a social law. The Indian race has never passed out of the savage state; and although efforts have been made from the first settlement of the country to induce them to adopt the habits of a civilized life, and although many good men have devoted their learning, their energies, and even their lives to this object, they have failed. They failed for the reason that they did not consider that man progresses by short advances, never by including in one advance and in one age the aggregate of advances which have marked through many ages the progress of the Caucasian race. The first advance which man makes from the savage state is into the pastoral, and it will be in vain to attempt to bring him into the civilized, or even into the barbaric, until he has been prepared by the pastoral. This view is so obvious that, perhaps, it would have been seen long ago, had not one class of such writers as mould public opinion declaimed upon the happiness of the savage state, and another class ascribed to the red man poetic and other fine qualities, which those best acquainted with him never have been able to see. The proper way, then, to settle the Indian question is to set apart reservations supplied with the means for their leading a pastoral life. Almost in this present age the Indian has made an approach to this state by domesticating one animal, which is the horse, in the management of which he shows judgment and skill, and now, with this basis, no interval remains in an advancement to the care of cattle. That this is the natural order of progress has been demonstrated by the Creeks and Cherokees in the Indian territory west of Arkansas, where, without special assistance from the Government to this end, they voluntarily and naturally entered upon this life. Allot, therefore, districts within our vast Western domain, suited for grazing, with water and timber, where villages naturally will be established, and here, by proper management, and of course with Government care, flocks and herds will multiply, and in a few years these people will become self-supporting. As to the adjuncts hitherto deemed important—that is, schools and missionaries—there may be a few, but it will be convenient not to attempt too much.

There is another branch of this subject of still greater importance. From unknown ages the Indian women, and the women of all savage people, have cultivated the soil while the men roamed abroad. The reason why she has done this is founded in the depths of her being. In one sense the woman is primary, for she is the mother; upon her, more directly, depend the sentiments and the intellectual bias of the race; and in particular do her instincts impel her to provide food for her offspring; while the man is removed to a secondary place, and becomes the guardian and protector of that which she brings forth. The flesh of animals cannot, from day to day, be the most acceptable food for a child, while in case of illness, to which it must more or less be subject, it will be loathsome, nor can spontaneous vegetable productions be found except during brief periods of the year, and then only by chance. Hence the savage woman would seek by every art which love for her children could suggest to increase in quantity and in variety their daily food, and in particular to make the soil near her lodge bear it; and she must have discovered early that cultivation, rude though it was, largely added to the harvest. From these impulsive labors of hers to make more certain, and more grateful, the food necessary for her children, and, in connection, to provide them with garments to shield them from the cold of winter, the first dawn of civilization must be traced. While the man clings to the uncertain life of the hunter, she beckons to a gentler and a better life. These, and analogous reasons, show that the heart of woman everywhere, and always, leads the way to higher conditions.

While our Indian hunters or warriors of the Plains could, with scarcely a change, enter upon a pastoral life, their women would be contented and happy in their gardens and corn-fields. It is to be lamented that the education of the young women of New England, and of other sections, by which they were made fitted to become the wives of missionaries, did not include such practical knowledge of the growth of plants as to prepare them to enter upon the beneficent work of teaching Indian and savage women how to bud and graft, and to acquire by cultivation a taste for flowers. Still, there are some few women who, in connection with cultivated minds, do possess these requirements, and if sought they can be found. Thus the sexes of the race which, in the progress of events, have become our deadly enemy, may, with no other change than what shall come in a natural order, be transformed into our friends; and if, unfortunately, by reason of being compelled to compete with our civilization, as well as with our vices, they are destined not to be perpetuated long, a pleasing duty will have been done in proving to them that we the inheritors of their vast possessions, were not wholly unworthy.

But we will be told by the hopeless—and certainly by those most interested in telling it—that a new measure will bring in new men, who, because they are men, will plunder the Government and defraud the Indians, and therefore things had best remain as they are. We dissent wholly from this conclusion, because we have a living faith that with the incoming administration it will not be taken for granted that because men have spent their lives in seeking office they are therefore qualified to fill it; but that, on the contrary, an attempt will be made to ascertain whether our progress in Christianity and civilization has not produced men who can be trusted. We would go back still further, and this in view of the unfaithfulness and incompetence of so many politicians, and say that the first thing to ascertain will be whether a man is really incompetent; for if we find a competent man, we find also one who, during the days of his apprenticeship, learned, as a part of his acquirements, that in the long run the most money is made by being honest.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1869.

Special Legislation the Source of Corruption.

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN last week astonished beyond measure the lobbyists and politicians of Albany by returning with an indignant and decisive veto a private bill. Such an action was an anomaly in the history of State legislation, for, with the exception of laws which tend to cede moneys due the State to private corporations, no bill of a private nature is ever vetoed. The action of the Governor of New York was not prompted by any defect of the bill as to its merits, but was occasioned by a decision on his part to put a stop to all such private legislation, except such as was by law necessary. He says in his message that the power to order many things which are ordered by legislative enactment is lodged in the courts of the Commonwealth, and whenever that power is so lodged he shall veto all bills in which the Legislature attempts its exercise. In his action in this matter he has the warmest sympathy of all honest men. Let us look at the condition of affairs at Harburg by a comparison with those at Albany, and see how wise the action of Governor Hoffman has been.

It is conceded by all that at the capitals of all the larger States there is an atmosphere of pestilent corruption. There are of course gentlemen in both branches of all Legislatures who are entirely honest and above reproach, who would not support a bad bill, and who cannot be approached by mercenary considerations. These men are the bulwarks which protect us from the utter prostitution of all the legislative power of government. But in spite of them there are rascality, bribery, and every species of corruption going on of which they know nothing. Thus, what causes the rush of cormorants to the capital, the presence of lobbyists, and the use of money? On what species of bill is money spent? It requires no knowledge of the workings of the Legislature to be sure that all these corrupting influences cluster around private bills. A general law never causes any such corruption. People feel an interest in its merits, but never feel sufficient interest to use money to defeat it or facilitate its passage. When, therefore, a general law of really great importance comes up, there is a lull in corruption, and it is considered from some other standard than dollars and cents. But it is the private legislation which draws the lobbyists together, and it is because of the lack of real merit in law of this class of legislation that secures the expenditure of money. *The class of laws which are usually passed are of a kind which would not stand the investigation of a court.* We do not say that they are bad, but they are all of a character which would not be granted if tested by an examiner of a properly constituted court. Let us take the case of divorces. The law gives to the Courts of Common Pleas of the different counties power to order a divorce for cause. The causes for which they can be granted are so broad and numerous as to cover almost every real ground for the separation of man and wife—desertion, ill-treatment, crime, and all the other good reasons for demanding that a solemn contract be set aside. Yet we see every session hundreds of applications to the Legislature for divorces. Why do these parties go to Harrisburg and spend five times as much corruptly as is necessary to get a divorce from the courts, unless it be that their cases do not possess sufficient merit to secure the assent of a well-regulated court? This is the true reason. The interposition of the Legislature is necessary because the parties have no right to be set free. Take a case of the present session. A divorce was granted because a husband did not feed the children of the wife by her first husband on the same food that he ate himself. Can there be any wonder, when this was the ground for setting aside a sacred contract, that the parties should avoid a court and go to the Legislature? This is typical of all species of private legislation. There is nearly always a defect somewhere which will prevent a court of justice granting what is asked for; and it is on such bills as these that corruption takes place and the lobbyists thrive.

Now the action of Governor Hoffman is suggestive of a mode of remedying this evil. It is the vetoing of all bills which can be granted by the courts, irrespective of the merits of the bills themselves. In doing this the Governor would be only obeying the provision of the Constitution of the State which especially forbids the interference of the Legislature in any case in which the courts have power. The immediate effect of a death-blow to this species of laws would be the exclusion from illegal perquisites of both lobbyists and members, and the consequent withdrawal from the Legislature of the element which disgraces it. The example set by Governor Hoffman is one of real merit, and we doubt not that it will have a beneficial effect wherever it is adopted. Let Governor Geary examine and imitate the action of his brother executive of the Empire State.

We are glad to see that the Governor has already been induced to act in this manner in the case of the Kutztown Savings Bank. He vetoed that act last evening, because the courts had power to grant the law. We hope that he will not make this an exceptional case, but rigorously refuse his signature to every such species of legislation.

Another Legislative Outrage.

THE citizens of Philadelphia have submitted to a great deal from the Legislature, but there is a point where patience ceases to be a virtue; and the boldness and impunity with which rascality has been carried on at Harrisburg this winter indicate that it is high time that a determined resistance to legalized outrages should be made, and the political jobbers, who misrepresent us at the State capital, should be taught that the people have some reserved rights which even legislators are bound to respect. Mr. Henszey has distinguished himself this session as the chief engineer of most of the obnoxious measures urged upon the Legislature, and his last performance in this line is such a bold and infamous invasion of the rights of the citizens of Philadelphia that the very unblushing impudence of the thing excites our admiration.

The measure we allude to is a bill presented by Mr. Hensey to incorporate "The Commercial Weighing Company of Philadelphia," and it is proposed to give the said company the right, *without the consent of City Councils*, to erect and use public scales upon or in any street in the city of Philadelphia; the company to pay into the City Treasury annually the sum of one cent per ton for each ton of coal or other merchandise weighed. All coal sold or delivered from any coal yard, railroad siding, wharf, or landing is to be driven by the owners to the scales provided by the company, and receive a certificate of correct weight, under a penalty of not less than three and not more than five dollars. The company is to charge a commission not to exceed ten cents per ton for each and every ton of coal or other merchandise weighed, and is to collect the same from the parties selling or delivering, in such a manner as may be provided for in the by-laws of said company.

The company is to charge ten cents a ton, and is to pay the city two cents for the use of the streets—a very profitable operation for the stockholders in the concern, certainly; and when it is remembered that the profits are doubled and tripled in the weighing of the same articles as they are transferred from time to time, the beauty of the scheme must strike every citizen of Philadelphia with awe and admiration.

We scarcely think it possible that the Legislature will have the effrontery to pass this bill, now that the attention of the public has been called to it, or that Governor Geary will sign it if it is passed. Some of the members of the Legislature are desirous of reelection; and while it may be natural that they should desire to make their sojourn in Harrisburg as profitable as possible, common prudence would suggest the expediency of not forgetting entirely the fact that the people have something to say about matters of this kind as well as the lobby. A few hundred dollars in hand are tempting; but the proverb that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush" does not hold good in all cases.

The "Congressional Globe."

THE contract with the present publishers of the proceedings of Congress expires on the 6th of March, and both branches of the National Legislature are just now agitating the subject of making a change in the business. From a report presented to the Senate by the Printing Committee of that body, it appears that the estimated cost of publishing the proceedings of the Forty-first Congress, including the *Daily Globe*, and the bound volumes known as the "Congressional Globe," by Rives & Bailey, the present publishers, will be $389,455. To have the same work done at the Government Printing Office, it is estimated, will cost $276,495; while Mr. Joseph T. Crowell of New Jersey offers to do the work for about $261,149. If Mr. Crowell is a responsible bidder, the job should certainly, under these circumstances, be given to him, especially as the Government Printing Office is already so overloaded with work beyond its capacity that the regular Government documents, valuable and worthless alike, are almost invariably delayed in their publication for months, and frequently for a full year or more.

But whatever is done with this branch of the subject, a reform in another direction is certainly demanded. Under the present system, members of Congress have access to the proofs of the *Globe*, and whenever any one of them hurls at the ears of his colleagues a long-winded or abusive harangue, he makes it a point to drop in at the *Globe* office to straighten his syntax or tone down his asperity. In this way the most rambling and disjointed nonsense is twisted into readable English, and the official record of the two houses is frequently purged of the most offensive words which are uttered in them. For the credit of the nation and its legislators, this is certainly an advisable privilege; but the evils attending it are very serious. A member of Congress is thereby enabled to unburden himself after the most ridiculous fashion, and yet to make a decent show before his constituents and the country at large. While it is actually an impossibility for him to stand on his feet and put two sentences together according to the dogmas of Lindley Murray, he appears before the world in the light of a man who knows how to talk good English. Then, again, he may descend to the very depths of positive blackguardism, and yet appear in the *Globe* as one of the most amiable and gentlemanly of men. This is all wrong. The words that are spoken in Congress should be printed for the world to read *just as they are spoken*, word for word, without addition or elimination. Not until this is done will the country be able to measure the capacity and decency of its representatives at Washington. If the true measure of all of them could be taken, it is quite probable that not a few of them would find their occupation gone.

The Indian Iniquity.

THAT "foul nest of thieves," the Indian Bureau, is likely to remain intact for an indefinite period. The Senate yesterday, by a vote of 26 to 8, rejected an amendment to the Indian Appropriation bill, proposed by Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, transferring the Bureau from the Interior to the War Department. Hence there is not the remotest prospect of an end being put to the wholesale swindling of the Indians and the Government until the Forty-first Congress gets into working order, and not even then, unless a change should come over the spirit of the dreams of a score or so of Senators. The difficulty appears to be that the transfer of the Bureau would dislodge from exceedingly warm and profitable berths a number of gentlemen who are intimately associated with certain Senators by ties of blood or other, and equally paramount interests. During the debate which preceded the rejection of the amendment, Mr. Edmunds of Vermont, one of the ablest and most candid men in the Senate, stated that, although he had previously voted against the proposed transfer, he "had since obtained further light on the subject," for which reason he deemed it his duty to favor the measure. "Further light" is as accessible to the other Senators as to Mr. Edmunds, and it is to be hoped that a few glimpses of the utter rottenness of the present Indian system will dawn upon their minds before many more months pass by.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street.—The Monthly Meeting of the Association will be held on Monday Evening next, at 8 o'clock. Essay by Rev. DAVID A. CUNNINGHAM. Subject, "Deism and Christianity Compared." Subject for discussion—"Is Deism better than no Religion for an Individual or a State." Vocal and Instrumental Music under the direction of Theodore Oves, Esq. The public are invited.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN, under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. Rev. J. SPENCER KENNARD will preach a sermon especially to young men To-morrow (Sabbath) evening at the TENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, EIGHTH street, above Green, at 7½ o'clock. Seats reserved for young men. Medical students and strangers in the city are cordially invited to attend.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning subject—The ninth question of the series, "Who Touched Me?" Evening—"The Relation of the Church to Amusements, or the Gospel Law of Things Indifferent." All are welcome.

CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH, CAMDEN, N. J.—The Annual Missionary Sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. G. D. CARROW, To-morrow (Sunday) Morning, the 21st. inst. Service at half past 10 o'clock. The Rev. W. V. KELLEY, A. M., Pastor, will preach in the Evening. Service at half-past seven o'clock.

"THE VICTORY FOR YOUNG Men."—Sermon on the above subject before the Young People's Association of the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth, to-morrow evening, by Rev. J. F. ELDER, of Orange, N. J. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats reserved for strangers.

"THE POWER TO BECOME SONS of God."—Rev. D. MARCH will continue his Course of Sermons To-morrow (Sunday) Evening, at 7½ o'clock, in CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce. Subject as above. All persons cordially invited.

"SERMON TO YOUNG MEN."—THE fourth of the series will be delivered To-morrow evening at 7½, by Rev. R. E. BEADLE, D. D., in the NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SIXTH Street, above Green. The pastor, Rev. R. W. HENRY, D. D. will preach at 10½ A. M.

WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. W. P. BREED, D. D., will preach the eleventh of the discourses on the Book of Esther To-morrow at 10½ A. M. Subject, "The Monument." Service in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race.—Annual Missionary Sabbath. Rev. O. H. TIFFANY, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M. and Rev. J. F. CHAPLAIN at 7½ P. M. Strangers invited.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, THIRD Street, below Walnut.—Divine service To-morrow Morning at 10½ o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. CLAXTON, and in the Evening, at 7½ o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. PRATT.

WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner EIGHTEENTH.—Preaching by Dr. WILLITS at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Lecture by Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, February 25, 7½ P. M. Subject, "Grumbler & Co."

REV. THOMAS S. BRUCKEN WILL preach To-morrow in the NORTH UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MASTER Street, near Fifteenth, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

"SAINTS: ARE THEY EQUAL AND Superior to Angels?" at 7½. 10½, "Why Complain?"—Rev. NOAH M. PRICE, at LUTHERBAUM, TWELFTH and OXFORD Streets. Pews free.

SPRING GARDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, THIRTEENTH Street, above Wallace.—Rev. L. P. HORNBERGER Pastor. Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH—TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—During Lent the Sunday afternoon services will be omitted. Service To-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock.

REV. E. E. ADAMS, D. D., WILL preach in the WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and FILBERT, at 10½ and 3½. Afternoon sermon on "Jonah."

CHILDREN'S CHURCH.—THE next monthly sermon to the young on "Bible Wonders" at the CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, To-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

DR. STORK, IN ST. ANDREW'S, N. E. corner BROAD and ARCH, Sabbath Morning at 10½. Rev. Mr. GOMPH, of the Theological Seminary, at 7½ P. M. 1t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4§

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WILLIAM PURVES, Treasurer.
February 20, 1869. 1t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
Will Lecture under the auspices of the
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
IN THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, February 25.
Subject:—"RATIONAL AMUSEMENTS."

The sale of tickets will begin at J. E. Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street, Saturday morning, 20th inst. Reserved seats, *on first day of sale*, 75 cents; after Saturday, 50 cents to all parts of the house. 2 16 wf-3t

JAMES E. MURDOCH Has been engaged to give one of his UNEQUALLED READINGS, embracing choice selections from Shakespeare and the Modern Poets, at MORTON HALL, HAVERFORD Street, above Forty-first, West Philadelphia. THURSDAY EVENING, February 25, 1869. Tickets 50 cents. To be obtained at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street; James N. Marks' Drug Store, No. 374 Market street; Jos. K. Culin's Drug Store, Forty-first and Market streets; and at the Hall on the evening of the Reading. Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; commence at 8. 2 20 3t*

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES' EXcursion to Washington March 3, 4, 5, 1869, to attend the Inauguration of the President of the United States. Members and their friends desirous of participating with the Club on this occasion are requested to present their names to the Committee IMMEDIATELY. TICKETS FOR THE ROUND TRIP, $20. Further information can be had of EZRA LUKENS, Secretary and Treasurer of "Washington Committee," No. 147 S. FOURTH Street, (Entrance on Harmony).
2 16 tuths 3t

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the first day of March, 1869, at the office of the company, No. 238 South THIRD Street. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M. No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.
2 17 10t EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE OIL CREEK AND ALLEGHENY RIVER RAILWAY.
CORRY, Feb. 10, 1869.
At a meeting of the Stockholders of the OIL CREEK AND ALLEGHENY RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY, held this day, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:—
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VICE-PRESIDENT AND SUPERINTENDENT.
H. F. SWEETZER.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER
2 18 thstu3trp F. A. PHILLIPS

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES.—MONDAY next, February 22, being WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, and a National Holiday, THIS OFFICE will be closed.
2 19 2t J. M. MELLOY, Receiver of Taxes.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—ASHCROFT'S Railway, Steamship, and Engineer's Supply Store, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street. Steam and Water Gauges, Improved Safety Valves, and Low Water Indicators for preventing steam boiler explosions, and every variety of Engineer's supplies. 2 19 6trp

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MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary 1 11 6m

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Almost too good to be true.
What shocking low price!
It's certainly nice,
What a ten dollar bill will do.

We're happy to sing
Of the coats for spring
That Rockhill & Wilson keep;
We're also glad
That folks can be clad
In garments so good and cheap.

You can put on your back
A ten-dollar sack,
Handsome, and neat, and new;
And, the fun of the thing,
It's so cheap that we sing
What a ten dollar bill can do.

Yes, surely I will!
If a ten dollar bill
Will buy me a fine Spring Sack,
I'll hurry and call
At the GREAT BROWN HALL,
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The goods are ready for you, gentlemen. Come and step into them. Only ten dollars for the most desirable Spring Overcoats you can want. Melton, silk-mixed, and all the other mixtures and compositions. Everything else cheap in proportion. Winter stock disappearing, at prices to suit everybody.

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NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2?, 1869.

THE PENITENTS OF LUDLOW STREET.

Were the question asked, "Have we a Marshalsea amongst us?" Echo, that infallible oracle, would reply, "We halve." It is known as Ludlow Street Jail; its locality is immediately in the rear of the Essex Market Police Court, and its inhabitants are debtors, who, like all debtors, are in various stages of penitence. I I doubt not they would all pay if they could, and not being able to accomplish liquidation they make themselves as happy as possible in the home their penury has brought them to. That home does not much resemble a prison. You might pass the place once a day all your lifetime, without its once occurring to you that scores of human beings, with capacities for enjoyment equal to your own, were locked up there, had been locked up for years, would be locked up the remainder of their natural lives. Have they committed murder, arson, or burglary in any of their degrees? Are they suffering from any form of insanity? Are they offenders awaiting requisitions from the Governors of other States? Are they witnesses detained for a prospective trial, always about to occur and always deferred? No, they are none of these things. They are simply debtors. They are convicted of the fearful crime of owing what they cannot pay. These ruffians, these worse than thieves and pickpockets, these desperate reprobates from everything that is honest and good, are therefore pronounced unfit to associate with the rest of the world!

In committing the crime of insolvency, they have committed the crime that hath never forgiveness, either in this world or the next, so far as creditors are concerned. They have offended against the laws of Wall street, to whose inflexibility those of the Medes and Persians are as nothing. Therefore they crowd Ludlow Street Jail, within hearing of the sentences pronounced from the Judge's desk of Essex Market Police Court. Under the Sheriff's lock and key they pass, in many cases, the prime of life. Imprisoned at thirty, Death, the great liberator, releases the prematurely-bowed form at fifty. The convict, sentenced for life, bids a no more certain adieu to the outside world when he enters his cell at the State Prison, than the prisoner for debt does, when the Sheriff puts the thumb-screws on him, and he becomes transformed into one of the penitents of Ludlow street.

A visit to Ludlow Street Jail is not a cheerful visit, although some facetious remarks are made, and the prisoners do not parade their penitence in a very ostentatious or cheerful manner. They are divided into several grades, and the cheerfulness of the grades decreases as you descend from the highest. The highest grade comprehends about one fourth the whole number of prisoners, say fifteen or sixteen. They are penitents, not so poor but what they might easily be worse off, as is seen at once by comparing them with the grades beneath them. Each has a room to himself, the dimensions of which are large enough to swing a cat in. Not, as Mr. Dick, in "David Copperfield," felicitously remarks, that any one wants to swing a cat, but that the expression has become a popular and picturesque symbol of measurement. Each of these apartments is about eight or nine feet square. It is furnished with a bed, a table, and two chairs. In most cases—in all cases where they are insisted on—a mirror and a "wardrobe" are also provided. Three meals a day are also to be engaged at the *table d'hote*. They are better than might be expected, though not as good as the more luxurious debtors may have been accustomed to when they inhabited brown-stones, and were looked up to with respect as the pillars of influential churches. The steak is not perhaps porterhouse, and none but a New York boarding-house keeper would be able to tell from what portion of the sheep the mutton-chops were acquired. The coffee and tea, too, would have thrown the "Special Agent" of the *World* into ecstacies, and the odor of *trichina spiralis* may be or may not be exhaled from the pork. But the soup that is furnished two or three times a week is said to be uncommonly good, and the favorite pudding for Sunday is of the kind known as "rolypoly," with raspberry jam as the sweet ingredient. For this fare and such a room as I have described, from twenty-five to thirty dollars per week is charged, payable in advance. The cash system is altogether adopted. The Sheriff and his deputies find it is the only one that will pay. There is a peculiar atmosphere about debtors that prevents their ever being trusted, even when under lock and key.

Those who constitute what may be called the second grade of prisoners sit at the same table and eat of the same dishes as those constituting the first. Their sleeping accommodations, however, are materially curtailed. There would not be room to swing even a kitten in them. Two debtors sleep not only in one room, but in one bed, and the truth of the proverb that poverty makes one acquainted with strange bedfellows is put to the utmost test. A bed, with the accompaniments of sheets, pillows, etc., such as they are, is all that any one of these rooms, appropriated to prisoners of the second grade, contains. The occupants have to wash themselves; along with the *canaille* and do other offices of the toilet mirrorless. For these luxuries and privileges a weekly charge of from fifteen to twenty dollars is made. All "extras" are extra paid for. Cigars, tobacco, whisky, beer, are not forbidden, and the penitents are supplied either by their friends or by coming down with the stamps—and the price of spirituous and malt liquors inside Ludlow Street Jail is not cheaper than out.

It will readily be believed that those who are able to pay neither thirty nor fifteen dollars per week, and have to take up with the fare and the accommodations which the prison provides, are not very amiable. Fetid rooms are crowded with squalid-looking beds, and in these the gaunt, unwashed denizens huddle together with scarcely room to turn. About one half are unable to contribute anything towards their support, and will remain in this loathsome bondage all life long. The fare furnished there is little better than convict fare; indeed, the convicts in many prisons are better provided for in every way. If the entirely moneyless debtor of Ludlow Street Jail has enough to eat and drink to hold life comfortably together, he has learned to be content. The thirty and fifteen-dollar nabobs are looked to, with a respect little short of reverence. Among them all ranks of men once rich or well to do are represented. Among the superior privileges they enjoy is that of walking out. Of course they are always accompanied by a deputy-sheriff, and the deputy-sheriff, like any other good thing, must be paid for. There is hardly any limit to what the penitents of Ludlow street are allowed to do, provided they pay enough for it. To attend a matinee, to visit the theatre, to lounge in a fashionable billiard-saloon, to attend church, and to exhort at the noonday prayer-meeting, are a few of these privileges. But the deputy-sheriff dogging at his heels is an inevitable ubiquity. You meet him everywhere, and his sleek looks give evidence that his perquisites are not beneath contempt. At the best, the life of a Ludlow-street penitent cannot be called a joyous one. The sun shines for him, but it is as through a piece of burnt glass. Still that is better than no sun at all. Ludlow Street Jail is a New Yorkism, which neither the sheriff nor his deputies would willingly let die.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ARCH the comedy of *A Lesson in Love* and the drama of *Luke the Laborer* will be performed this evening.

On Monday the comedy of *A Victim of Circumstances* will be produced, with John Brougham's very amusing burlesque of *Pocahontas*.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will appear this evening in *Ireland as it Was*, *Patience and Perseverance*, and *The Irish Tutor*.

On Monday (Washington's Birthday) there will be a matinee, when *The Lottery of Life* will be performed. The entertainment will commence with the allegorical tableau of *Washington*, and the company will sing "The Star Spangled Banner."

John Brougham's new Irish drama of *The Emerald Ring* is in preparation.

AT THE CHESNUT there will be a matinee to-day, when *La Rose de St. Fleur* and *Lischen and Fritzchen* will be performed.

This evening the opera of *Fanchette* will be given.

AT THE AMERICAN there will be afternoon and evening performances to day. The Japanese will appear.

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA will perform at Musical Fund Hall this afternoon.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER will lecture at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening next, on the subject of "Rational Amusements."

THE season of *opera bouffe* to commence at the Academy of Music on Monday, March 1, under the direction of Mr. Adolph Birgfeld, will doubtless be a brilliant success. Four new pieces will be produced, and all the artists of Mr. Fisk's combined troupe, Tostee, Irma, Aujac, Leduc, Lagriffoul, and others will appear. The sale of seats will commence on Tuesday morning, and the price of subscription tickets to the seven performances is $7 50.

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SCOTT—MEGINNIS.—On Wednesday evening, December 9, by Rev. Samuel Durborow, WILLIAM SCOTT to Miss LOUISA MEGINNIS, all of this city.

McCREIGHT—GREER.—On the evening of the 18th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Crowell, JOHN McCREIGHT to ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of the late Robert Greer, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—Suddenly, February 2?, MARGARET M., wife of Charles E. Armstrong, and eldest daughter of Robert Hayes.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 6?2 N. Sixth street, on Tuesday, the 23d instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at Laurel Hill. **

BENNERS.—On Friday morning, the 19th instant, after a lingering illness, ANNA REBECCA, wife of James Benners.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 836 N. Broad street, on Tuesday morning, the 23d instant, at 8 o'clock. High Mass at Church of Assumption. To proceed to Laurel Hill. **

CARROL.—On the 18th instant, MARY, wife of Anthony Carrol, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 2 Java place (Vine street, between Ninth and Tenth streets), on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

DORRANCE.—At Bristol, on Thursday, the 18th instant, MARY T., wife of John Dorrance.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. James' Church, Bristol, on Tuesday, the 23d instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. ***

ERTEL.—MARY, daughter of Frederick and Anna Ertel, on the 20th instant.

Notice will be given for the funeral. **

EVANS.—On the 18th instant, SARAH B., wife of H. W. Evans, in her 42d year.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 1404 Fawn street, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

LOVIE.—On the 20th instant, MARY, wife of Henry H. Lovie, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 508 S. Ninth street, on Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock. *

SCHMIDT.—On the 18th inst., MICHEL SCHMIDT, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the General Steuben Lodge, No. 578, I. O. of O. F.; Southwark Conclave, No. 36, U. O. S. W.; Franz Sigel Beneficial Association, No. 1; the Southwark Social Beneficial Society, No. 1; and the employes of the Schomacker Piano Factory are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 750 S. Eleventh street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

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One case splendid figured Pique, 37½c., worth 50.

Figured White Pique, 20, 25, 31, 37½, 50c. to $1.

Fine Corded Pique, 31, 50, 62½, 75c. to $1.

HAMBURG EDGINGS, 6¼c. UP.
HAMBURG INSERTINGS, 6¼c. UP.

Satin Plaid Cambrics, 18¾, 20, 28, 35 to 55c.

Striped and Plaid Nainsooks, 22, 25, 28, 31 to 55c.

8-4 Watson & Armstrong Table Damask, 75c.
8-4 " " " " 87½c.

Watson & Armstrong Damask Napkins, $1 50 per dozen.

All-linen Sheeting, 2½ yards wide, $1 25 per yard.

Pillow case Linens, 50, 62½, 75, 87½c. to $1·31.

HOSIERY. HOSIERY.
LADIES' BALBRIGGAN HOSE, 75c.
GENTS' BALBRIGGAN HALF HOSE 50c. UP.

Ladies' extra long English Hose, 62½c., worth 75.

Gents' superfine English Half Hose, best imported, 37½c. 1t

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Take pleasure in offering to the public a partial list of their largely increased stock of Irish, Scotch, and Barnsley Linen.

SHEETING AND PILLOW LINENS.
Richardson, Sons & Owden's Linens.
Prime Golden Flax Linens.
Butcher's Extra Heavy and Wide Linens.
RUSSIA SHEETINGS.
Half Bleached and Bleached Huck Towelings.
German Roll and Glass Towelings.
Russia, Scotch, and Domestic Crashes.
18, 20, 22, 24 and 30-inch Russia Diaper.
27 and 36-inch Bird-eye.
Stair and Crumb Linens.
Shirt Fronts, our own make, made from Richardson, Sons & Owden's Linens.
Window Shadings, all widths, in Buff, Green and White.
6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4 Table Linens, good designs, and warranted pure linen.
100 designs in Napkins, from $1 per dozen up.
Doylies from 80 cents per dozen up.
French Dimities for spreads.
Jacquard Linen for furniture covering.

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Our assortment is now complete, and stock larger than ever before, consisting in part of
Plain Nainsooks,
Nainsook Checks,
Plaid Muslins,
Swiss Mull,
Soft Cambrics,
Plaid Swiss,
Tucked Muslins,
Shirred Muslins,
French Muslin,
Figured Piques,
Plaid Piques.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS HOUSE,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

Have just received from New York—

India Twilled Long Cloths 25, 31, 37½c. per yard.
Satin Plaid Nainsook Muslins, 25, 31, 37½, 40, 45, and 50c.
Satin Stripe Muslin, 25, 31, 33, 37½, 40, and 50c.
Plain and Plaid Organdies cheap.
White Brilliants 25, 31, and 37½c.; very cheap.
Hair Cord Plaid and Stripe Muslins.
White Piques, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 62½, and 75c.
French Corded Piques, 31, 37½, 50, 62½, 75, and 85c.
Soft-finish Cambrics, Jaconets, Nainsooks, Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, &c.
Unbleached Power-loom Table Linens.
6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 Bleached Table Linens.
Watson and Armstrong Table Linens.
Barnsley Table Linens.
Linen Napkins, $1·50, $1·39, $2, $2·50, $3, up to $5 per dozen.
Linen Doylies, 75c., $1, $1·25, $1·50 up to $3 per dozen.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
Linen Birdeye, for aprons, very cheap.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece, cheap.
Linen Lawns, 62½, 75, 87½, and 95c. yard.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Dimity Bands, Coventry Rufflings, Magic Rufflings, Sandringham Rufflings.
Registered Ruffling, a new article: a large lot very cheap.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.
Ladies' Full Regular-made Hose, 33c.
Gents' Super Stout Half-hose 31c.
Gents' Best English Super Stout, 37½c.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT.
2 6 sw tf PHILADELPHIA.

1869—COMPETITION PRICES!!

UP TOWN—LIGHT EXPENSES!!

OUR CUSTOMERS THE GAINERS!!

Goods delivered to all parts of the city carefully and free of charge.

SPECIALTIES JUST OPENED.
Rich Black Silks,
Superb Silk Poplins,
Spring Delaines and Calicoes,
Cassimeres, Table Linens, Napkins, Etc.

Ladies can ride to our door from any part of the city, and we assure them it will more than compensate them in one visit and purchase.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
2 1? PHILADELPHIA.

OPENED THIS WEEK—NEW!

COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. Corner of NINTH and MARKET.

BLACK SILKS—Assortment now complete.
BLACK ALPACAS—From 37½ to $1·25.
BLACK POPLINS—From 37½ to $1·75.
SPRING PRINTS—Light and medium.
FANCY SHIRTING PRINTS—16 to 50 cents.
WHITE GOODS—Best display we ever made.
NAPKINS—Bargains, $1 50, $2 00, $2 25, etc.
LINEN DIAPERS—$1·75 regularly up.
FLANNELS—Attractive in kind and price.
SHIRT FRONTS—Best made 33, 40, 50, 60, and 70c.
LINEN DRILLS—Especially for Boys.
LINEN DUCK—Large stock fresh styles.
SPRING CASSIMERES—For 75, 87, $1·00, etc.
BLACK CLOTHS—Stock complete.
BLACK DOESKINS—Finest qualities.
BOYS' CLOTHING—For early Spring. 1 17fsm
WATER-PROOF CLOAKS—Always all shapes.
SKIRTINGS—Black, White, and Grey-striped.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 5spl

WE SHALL CLOSE OUR BUSINESS AT OUR OLD STORE, NOS. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET, ON SATURDAY NEXT, FEB. 20. WE FIND IT NECESSARY TO DELAY THE OPENING OF OUR NEW MARBLE BUILDING, CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE BROAD, IN ORDER TO ARRANGE OUR IMMENSE IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS, NOW ARRIVING FOR THE SPRING TRADE, FOR A FEW DAYS, OF WHICH DUE NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
United States of America,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Chartered by Special Act of Congress,
Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE:
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
PHILADELPHIA,

Where the business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

DIRECTORS.
CLARENCE H. CLARK,
JAY COOKE,
JOHN W. ELLIS,
W. G. MOORHEAD,
GEORGE F. TYLER,
J. HINCKLEY CLARK,
E. A. ROLLINS,
HENRY D. COOKE,
WM. E. CHANDLER,
JOHN D. DEFREES,
EDWARD DODGE,
H. C. FAHNESTOCK.

OFFICERS.
CLARENCE H. CLARK, Philadelphia, President.
JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee.
HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, Vice-President.
EMERSON W. PEET, Philadelphia, Secretary and Actuary.
E. S. TURNER, Washington, Assistant Sec'y.
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Medical Director.
J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Assistant Medical Director.

MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD.
J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. A., Washington.
P. J. HORWITZ, Chief Medical Department U. S. N., Washington.
D. W. BLISS, M. D., Washington.

SOLICITORS AND ATTORNEYS.
Hon. WM. E. CHANDLER, Washington, D. C.
GEORGE HARDING, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ADVANTAGES
Offered by this Company are—
It is a National Company, chartered by special act of Congress, 1868.
It has a paid-up capital of $1,000,000.
It offers low rates of premium.
It furnishes larger insurance than other companies for the same money.
It is definite and certain in its terms.
It is a home company in every locality.
Its policies are exempt from attachment.
There are no unnecessary restrictions in the policies.
Every policy is non-forfeitable.
Policies may be taken which pay to the insured their full amount and return all the premiums, so that the insurance costs only the interest on the annual payments.
Policies may be taken that will pay to the insured, after a certain number of years, during life an annual income of one-tenth the amount named in the policy.
No extra rate is charged for risks upon the lives of females. [88 wsrp
It insures not to pay dividends, but at so low a cost that dividends will be impossible.

COAL.

WILLIAM W. ALTER,
LEHIGH COAL,
Also, Lorberry and Locust Mountain.
Depot, No. 957 North NINTH Street,
Below Girard Avenue. [1 30 tM13
Office, Cor. SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

PURE ISLAY MALT
LOCHGILPHEAD
OF THE FINEST QUALITY.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
1 5 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

PROVISIONS, ETC.

GAME. GAME.

Constantly on hand all kinds of choice Wild Game, Poultry, Salt Water Terrapin, Oysters, etc.

Private families, hotel-keepers, etc., supplied at lowest market rates, at
MARTIN'S GAME DEPOT,
No. 1115 MARKET STREET.

N. B.—We are receiving daily one hundred pair Live Quails. 2 9 12t rp

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE.
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 3§

WANTS.

$8000.—A FARM WANTED OF THIS value, in exchange for a manufacturing business (hardware), in operation in this city. Address, F. A. WILSON,
2 18 3t* No. 480 N. FIFTH Street.

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING Agents in every city and town in the United States. Great inducements offered to active men. Call or address, with stamp, WOOD & CO., Room 16, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Phila. 1 6 3m

FLOUR.

WM. B. THOMAS & CO.,
THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Sts.,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
"PASTRY,"
"PREMIUM,"
"RED STONE,"
AND
UNEQUALLED XXX BAKERS' FLOUR,
ALL [2 17 1m
Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
Flour Dealers and Grocers, Take Notice.
LANGLEY'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY FLOUR
Again in the Market.
"Ivory Sheaf," "Rural,"
"Neds," "Langley."

The above brands of FLOUR are now arriving from the mills, and will be constantly on hand, and for sale in lots to suit to purchasers, by

BROOKE, COLKET & CO.,
FLOUR AND GRAIN DEALERS,
1727, 1729, 1731 and 1733 MARKET St.,
2 16 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

BANNER MILLS FLOUR
OF
SAINT LOUIS.

We are the exclusive Agents in this city for these celebrated FLOURS, which we are selling to the trade at manufacturers' prices.

FOUR DIFFERENT GRADES.
CHICK & CHISHOLM,
No. 248 NORTH BROAD STREET,
2 11 thstu1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS,
NOS. 19 AND 21 GIRARD AVENUE,
2 19 1mrp East of Front street.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

HOWELL, FINN & CO.

PAPER HANGINGS,
AT
No. 1117 CHESNUT Street,
Until completion of their Store,
S. W. Corner NINTH and CHESNUT Sts.

The Trade Supplied as before the Fire.

BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
No. 251 South THIRD Street,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18§

WATCHES.

WATCHES.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers and Importers,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
11 mwstrp Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH St.

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

BEING

A Diet for Mental Dyspeptics—A Salad for Small Salaries,

AND

A SALVE FOR BAD CUTS.

The whole carefully compounded and put up expressly for Family Use.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

NUMBER CCXI.

PRECIOUS STONES AND METALS.—The head of these is of course the king of diamonds (which, if genuine, are always trumps). Diamonds resemble over obtrusive friends—it is so difficult to cut them. Like men, however, they frequently cut one another. In fact, diamond only can cut diamond, and it is impossible to cut even diamond panes of glass with anything else. But, when once cut, diamonds take an exquisite polish, or rather they have it given them. They are procured from Brazil, and in India from Vizispoor and Idrapoor; in short, many places ending in *poor* are rich in them. They are found in the bed of the river Ganges—who evidently sleeps in his jewelry.

Then comes the ruby. This gem is frequently seen to sparkle on the nose of the topaz—I mean topers—who imbibe too much ruby wine.

The carbuncle is the richest uncle any one need wish for.

The emerald is distinguished by being the softest and greenest of all jewels—softness and greenness generally go together.

The sapphire, found in far Peru, resembles in its depth of hue the bright, the glowing Prussian blue. The sapphire is a kind of sapphiry blue color, darker than azure, *as* you're probably aware.

Then there is the chrysolite, and its opposite the chrysodark, although where the latter is found I certainly cannot say.

The pearl! the pearl! who can help admiring this per-r-riceless gem, and eating any number of oysters to arrive at its semblance in the denuded shells? Oysters are found in the Persian Gulf, and thereabouts, where, of course, there are many divers, such as the Maldivas, the Laccadivas, and divers others.

The onyx is an onyx-pensive gem, whose hue is sometimes Brown—and occasionally Jones and Robinson. Then among others is the opal, which is distinguished by a kind of milky tint, easily detected by a lapi-dairy.

Of course there is no end of other precious stones, such as the hearth-stone, the paving-stone, and the cherry-stone; but these I need not particularize. The loadstone, although not so showy as the diamond, possesses much attraction.

There is the kind, too, called a free stone. A stone hitting one on the head is more free than welcome. Free-stone is of course principally worked by Freemasons. The blarney-stone makes a man invincible with the ladies.

We now come to the metals. (N. B.—Some of them are slow in coming to us—especially the precious ones.)

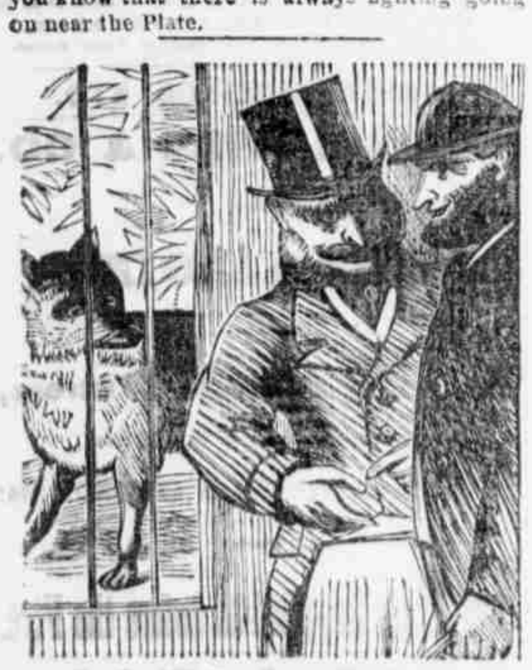
Gold is the hardest—to get—of all metals, and yet, strangely enough, it is most easily got from soft people. It is much used in jewelry, the general recognized standard being two parts of gold to forty-eight of alloy.

That useful metal, iron, is largely used in medicine. A little iron insinuated into a man's system inspires him with an iron determination. It is not generally known that iron ores are always used to propel the boats attached to our iron-clads.

Steel dumplings are made by putting iron ones into a furnace, and subjecting them to the usual processes. All steel requires well tempering, and a knife sharpened upon a good tempered steel will always insure a pleasant dinner.

Copper is principally known in connection with half-pence, washing-days, and the fortifying of those ubiquitous vessels that carry experienced surgeons.

Silver is a quarrelsome metal. You should take care of any property composed of it, for you know that there is always fighting going on near the Plate.



Mayor Fox's Detectives.

An Irishman was going along a road, when an angry bull rushed down upon him, and with his horns tossed him over a fence. The Irishman, recovering from his fall, upon looking up saw the bull pawing and tearing up the ground, whereupon Pat, smiling at him, said, "If it was not for your bowing and scraping your humble apologies, you brute, faix I should think you had thrown me over this fence on purpose."

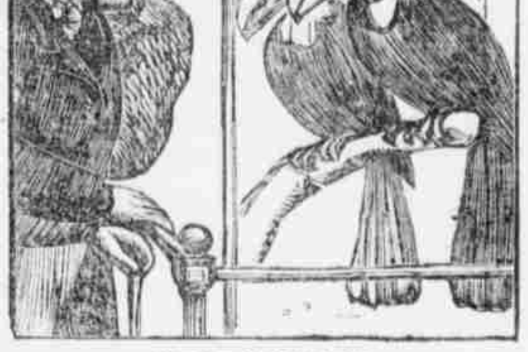
An American put down a bragadocio Englishman by explaining that the reason why the sun never set in the British empire was because the English could not be trusted in the dark. Another reply to the same boast was, "Wa'al, I don't know about the sun; but this I will say—there's a deal more moonshine about your empire than there is about any other I know of."

The tendency of people to carry quotations too far was illustrated in a prayer meeting the other day by a brother exclaiming, in an agony of piety, "O Lord! have mercy upon us poor sinners, of which I am chief among ten thousand, and altogether lovely!"

A COLD SNAP.—Breaking your leg on the ice.

A comical incident recently occurred at a country theatre, where *Romeo and Juliet* was being played. A furious storm was raging, and the roof of the theatre was leaky. As "Juliet" was lying in the tomb, with "Romeo" bending over her, drip came the water on her face. "Don't stir," whispered "Romeo." Another and another drop followed, till "Juliet," with a shiver, turned her head just in time to receive the rain in her eye. The audience awakened to the drollery of this sudden resuscitation, and burst into shouts of laughter. "Take care of the rain!" shouted one. "There it comes!" called another. "Wait, 'Juliet,' and I'll bring you an umbrella!" shouted an urchin in the pit, and the play broke up with a comic ending to the tragedy.

On another occasion *Damon and Pythias* was being played at a theatre at Washington. In the last act, as "Damon," about to be led to execution, was straining his eyes in the effort to discern his friend in the distance, and asking, "Is he coming?" the locomotive whistle sounded close by. "He'll be here in the next train," shouted a wag, and in an instant the emotion was changed to laughter.



Queer Old Birds.

THE STATE OF THE MARKETS.

Breadstuffs—Rising every day.
Gunpowder—Goes off easily.
Bitter Beer—This article has a *downward* tendency.
Indigo—The trade is dyeing.
Pickled Pork—Dead, and very inactive.
Brandy—Very spirited.
Vermilion—Finds a reddy sale.
Nutmegs—In grater demand.
Soda-water—Brisk and lively.
Lead—Very heavy.

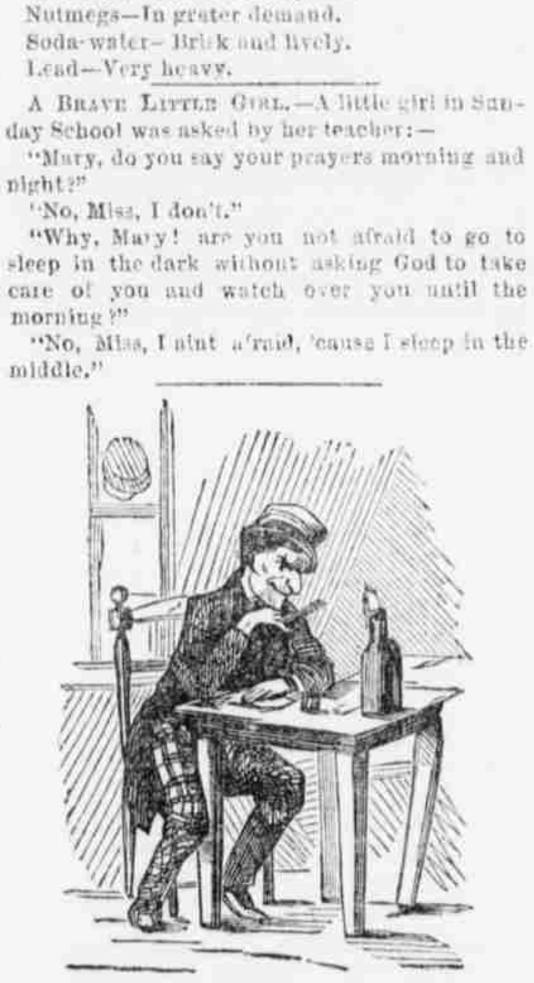
A BRAVE LITTLE GIRL.—A little girl in Sunday School was asked by her teacher:—

"Mary, do you say your prayers morning and night?"

"No, Miss, I don't."

"Why, Mary! are you not afraid to go to sleep in the dark without asking God to take care of you and watch over you until the morning?"

"No, Miss, I aint a'raid, 'cause I sleep in the middle."



☞ WANTED.—A person having several thousands to invest in some safe and profitable business would like to meet with a gentleman having a similar amount, as a silent partner. Communications strictly confidential. Address, etc.

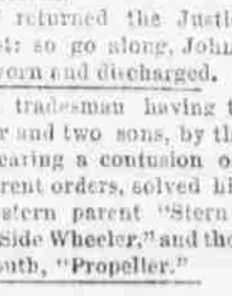
Above is a portrait of the gentleman "having the several thousands" to invest, taken in the act of penning his "adver."

A certain Justice was called to the jail to liberate a worthless debtor, by receiving his oath that he was not worth twenty dollars. "Well, Johnny," said the Justice, "can you swear that you are not worth twenty dollars, and that you never will be?"

"Why," answered the other, rather chagrined at the question, "I can swear that I am not worth that at present."

"Well, well," returned the Justice, "I can swear to the rest; so go along, Johnny." And the man was sworn and discharged.

A New York tradesman having three customers, a father and two sons, by the name of Wheeler, and fearing a confusion of accounts from their different orders, solved his difficulty by styling the stern parent "Stern Wheeler," the eldest son "Side Wheeler," and the youngest, rather a fast youth, "Propeller."



The sad appearance of European Royalty at the present time, as brought out by the Paris Conference.

The following rather remarkably worded advertisement was lately printed in a newspaper among the "Situations Wanted:"—

☞ A LAZY, IDLE, INDOLENT, SLEEPY, slothful young man of 20 wants a boss who will compel him to banish the above habits. Dabbles in all trades; situation not so much an object as good pay.

Why is the letter D like a sailor?—Because it follows the C (sea).

Motto for Confectioners' Files—"What I-ces I sticks to!"

THE CENTRE OF GRAVITY—A modern comic song.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A man, described as below the medium height, with a cast in one of his eyes, has swindled several widows recently, by falsely representing that he was the agent of a benevolent society and was authorized to furnish coal to them upon the receipt of a sufficient sum for cartage. He is known to have obtained small sums from several women in absolute want.

—A man who calls himself Professor Bertrand has been complained of at the Mayor's office as a swindler. He called on a citizen, produced what purported to be letters of recommendation from Dr. Howe, of Boston, and solicited money, as he said he was in great distress. It has been since ascertained that the letters are forgeries, Dr. Howe having written to that effect.

—Two men have been bound over by Recorder Givin to answer the charge of conspiring to defraud Henry Yenkel out of a farm of forty-two acres, in West Hanover township, Montgomery county. Complainant agreed to trade the farm and stock for a house at Emerald and Pine streets, which he says was represented to be worth considerably more than the farm and stock; that after the exchange he was induced to sign a paper of which he knew nothing, and discovered subsequently it was a mortgage on the premises for $3000; that when he went to take possession of the house he found it in the occupancy of a man who had leased it for five years at $300 per annum. The accused say the house is worth $6000. They were held to appear at court.

—By order of the Mayor, Mr. Wymer, the Superintendent of the City Arsenal, will fire a salute of thirty-seven guns, at sunrise, on Washington's birthday, from Broad and Market streets. Residents in that vicinity should not forget that by raising and lowering the sash in their windows, the breaking of the glass by concussion will be prevented. A meeting of the soldiers of the War of 1812 will take place on the morning of the 22d, in the Supreme Courtroom. The Democratic Association of Pennsylvania have arranged for the delivery of an address, at the Academy of Music, on the evening of Washington's birthday, by the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.

Domestic Affairs.

—Reverdy Johnson is expected to be in Washington on the 4th of March. Who will dine him is not yet certainly known.

—Six more counties, yesterday, instructed their Senatorial delegates to the Democratic State Convention to vote for General George W. Cass for Governor.

—At last the Senate has passed a bill granting prize money to Admiral Farragut's officers and men who did such splendid service on the Mississippi river in 1862.

—A citizen of Chicago having demanded satisfaction of his family physician for insulting his wife, was struck five times by the disciple of Æsculapius with a slung-shot and knocked into a state of insensibility. For this the "Doctor" was fined $10, and his victim was fined $5 because he wanted matters set right. Verily, justice in Chicago is mythical.

—The following correspondence has just taken place:—

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1869.—Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State—Dear Sir:—As American citizens we ask special protection for vessels and other property on the north side of Cuba in the harbors of Tunas, Trinidad, and Cienfuegos. We own a large amount of property afloat and on shore in those ports, and if the Admiral is advised by telegraph or otherwise he will be able to protect American interests in the region now specially exposed to damage. The magnitude of our interests in Cuba is shown by the fact that our firm paid last year from its Cuba business nearly one-fourth of the duty collected at this port. Yours, very truly,

SAMUEL and WILLIAM WELSH.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1869.—Messrs. S. & W. Welsh, Philadelphia—Gentlemen:—I have received your letter of yesterday's date, in which, as citizens of the United States, you make a request for special protection for vessels and other property on the south side of the Island of Cuba, in the harbors of Tunas, Trinidad, and Cienfuegos. I appreciate the anxiety which you, in common with other merchants having large interests in Cuba, feel at the present time, and since the receipt of your letter I have conferred with the Secretary of the Navy, who informs me that at least one-half the vessels under command of Admiral Hoff are now in Cuban waters, and the Admiral has of late been frequently and fully instructed to be vigilant and active in extending every proper protection to American interests in the regions referred to, which are supposed to be specially exposed to danger.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The *Times*, in an article on the Alabama treaty, says the want of a definite basis of arbitration will reconcile England to the rejection of the convention by the United States, and this point should be kept clearly in view in the event of offers for further negotiations. England now waits proposals from America. The *Times* continues:—"We have done our best; we have gone to the verge of national humiliation to secure a settlement of the questions at issue, and we shall now wait for propositions from the new administration under General Grant. It is admitted that the claims are a fair subject for friendly arbitration."

HAVANA, Feb. 18.—The insurgents hold Guanaja, a port south of the Roman Pass, and have fortified the town, having batteries mounted with brass cannon and manned by Americans. The water in front of their position is eight feet deep, and the guns bear upon the narrow channel by which only the town can be approached from the sea. The Government at Havana is equipping a flotilla of launches for an attack on Guanaja. A landing has been effected by a rebel expedition at Cochenos. It is whispered here that Secretary Seward has made strong representations to the Government at Madrid in regard to the death of Mr. Cohner, and other outrages which have occurred in Havana, and that he has asked that condign punishment be visited upon the perpetrators. The steamer Pelayo has sailed for Nuevitas and Santiago with artillerymen and four guns.

The Army Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The House, by a vote of 111 yeas to 64 nays, adopted Blaine's substitute for Butler's amendment to the Army Appropriation bill reducing the force of the army. This is another triumph for General Grant in the House, as he was known to be unfavorable to Butler's proposition, but approved of that offered by Blaine. Butler made another appeal to the House to-day before the vote was taken, but it had little effect.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6·48	MOON SETS	1·25
SUN SETS	5·41	HIGH WATER	5·05

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Barque Imperador, Heard, Pernambuco, A. F. Damon.
Brig M. L. Miller, Leighton Sagua, Warren & Gregg.
Brig J. B. Kirby, Bernard, Cienfuegos, S. & W. Welsh.
Schr A. Bartlett, Bartlett, Savannah, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, Salem, Van Dusen & Co.
St'r R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Wiley, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co. Passed in the bay, bound up, barques Roanoke and Brunswick; brig John Shay, and two brigs unknown.
Steamship Brunette, Howe, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Schr Sabino, Carrier, 4 days from Savannah, with lumber to Merchant & Co.
Schr New Nation, Carrie, 1 day from Hancock's Bridge, N. J., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, hence, at New York yesterday.
Barque E. A. Souder, Paine, for Antwerp, remained at Buenos Ayres 24th Dec.
Brig Mary E. Pennell, for Philadelphia, was at Havana 13th inst., to take 1700 boxes sugar at $1·75 each.
Schr Ida L., Burgess, hence, at Boston 18th inst.
Schr Amos Edwards, Somers, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah yesterday.
Schr Marion, Darragh, hence for Boston, at New York 18th inst.
Schr J. W. Vansaman, Sharp, sailed from Cienfuegos 5th inst., for Boston.
Schr Minnie Repplier, Corson, hence, at Zaza about 30th ult.
Schr Maud Mullock, Bartlett, hence, at New York 18th inst.
Schr Eliza B. Emery, Young, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 18th inst.
Schr N. J. Miller, Durham, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 16th inst.
Schr R. & J. Baker, Fritzinger, hence, at Norfolk 17th inst.
Schr Sallie C. Moreton, Moreton, for Philadelphia, at Norfolk 17th inst., with lumber.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

In a recent compilation, entitled "Sailing Directions for the West Coast of North America," by S. F. Imray, F. R. G. S., London, 1868, the longitude of Point Conception Light is given erroneously, and the error is such that a vessel bound South, taking her course from the assigned position of the light, to pass through the straits between Santa Cruz and Santa Rosa, and Santa Rosa and San Miguel, would run directly upon one of these islands, or a vessel running to make the light in thick weather would be upon the Cape when believing herself nearly five and a half miles to the westward. The erroneous position is also given in Imray's "Lights and Tides of the World," London, 1866-8.

The geographical position of the light as determined by the United States Coast Survey in 1850, is latitude 34 26 46 6 N., longitude 120 26 00 0 W.; or in time 8h. 01m. 48s 0. The magnetic variation was 13 50 E. in September, 1850, and increases about one minute annually.

GEORGE DAVIDSON,
Assistant United States Coast Survey.

A recent decree issued by the Swedish Government states that from February 1, 1869, the tax on inward pence, called Infartspenningar, will cease to be collected on vessels leaving Swedish ports after having been entered from over sea.

INSURANCE.

ECONOMICAL MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF RHODE ISLAND.

S. S. BUCKLIN, President. C. G. McKNIGHT, Vice-President.
W. Y. POTTER, Secretary.
Hon. ELIZUR WRIGHT, Actuary.

Assets January 1, 1869 .... $500,886·18
Ratio of Assets to Liabilities $182

The Economical is the Most Liberal Insurance Company in the Country.

Its Rates of Premium are Lower than Other Mutual Companies.

It Pays no Percentage to Directors.

All Policies are Non-Forfeitable from the First Payment.

No Policy Holder Can be Assessed for any Loss or Deficiency.

Its Rapid and Healthy Growth is Convincing Proof of the Confidence Reposed by the Public in its Soundness, Integrity and Liberality.

For full particulars call at the
OFFICE,
ROOMS 26 and 27,
No. 430 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
FRANCIS S. BELDEN,
GENERAL AGENT.
2 19 2t

GAS FIXTURES, ETC.

CORNELIUS & BAKER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GAS FIXTURES,
LAMPS,
BRONZES, LANTERNS, Etc.
STORE,
No. 710 CHESNUT Street.
MANUFACTORY,
No. 821 CHERRY Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
1 30 smw1m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Trust Estate of Mrs. CHRISTIAN GLENDENNING.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the second and final account of HUGH ELLIOTT, Trustee, as filed by William Elliott, his Executor, and of the said William Elliott, Executor of Hugh Elliott, deceased Trustee, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, March 1, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 125 S. SEVENTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

J. COOKE LONGSTRETH,
Auditor.
2 18thstu5t

ESTATE OF MARGARET TURNBULL, DEceased.

Letters of Administration, *cum testamento annexo*, upon the estate of MARGARET TURNBULL, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and those having claims against the same present them without delay to

THOMAS M. DRYSDALE, M. D., Adm'r,
No. 1531 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
2 6 s6t*

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869
1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869
1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869
1869 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869
1869 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869
1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869
1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869
1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869
1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1869
11

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500,00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific R.)	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000	City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,00	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee)	20,625·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philad'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Penn'a Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000	North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Phila. and Southern Mail Steam. Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, Cost, $1,093,604·26.	$1,130,325·25
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·00
	Cash in bank $116 150·08 Cash in drawer 413·65	116,563 73
		$1,647,367·80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
James C. Hand,
Theophilus Paulding,
Joseph H. Seal,
Hugh Craig,
John R. Penrose,
Jacob P. Jones,
James Traquair,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
James B. McFarland,
Edward Lafourcade,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Edmund A. Souder,
Samuel E. Stokes,
Henry Sloan,
William C. Ludwig,
George G. Leiper,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John D. Taylor,
George W. Bernadou,
William G. Boulton,
Jacob Riegel,
Spencer McIlvaine,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
John B. Semple, "
A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1869,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·39
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20

UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1867
$33,693·22	$350,066·38.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant,
Alfred G. Baker,
Thomas S. Ellis.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 112

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets $2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
Richard D. Wood,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Waln,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
John P. White,
Louis C. Madeira,
Charles W. Cushman.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 1½

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled. 127

PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 2 28

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 South THIRD Street, Philada.
2 4
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
United States of America,
ON DECEMBER 31, 1868,

As submitted to the Auditor-General of Pennsylvania, for five months, ending December 31, 1868, inclusive.

Capital Stock	$1,000,000 00
Amount of Assessments or Instalments on Stock paid in cash	1,000,000 00
Number of Shares 10,000. Par value $100. Market value $110.	

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and on deposit		61,784 71
Cash in hands of Agents in course of transmission		33,928·61
Amount of Loans secured by Bonds and Mortgages, constituting first lien on Real Estate		30,000 00
Amount of Stocks owned by the Company:—	*Par.*	*Market value.*
U. S. Pacifics 6 per cent	$200,000	$199,000 00
Virginia State Bonds 6 per cent	$5,000	17,500 00
Amount of Stocks held by the Company as collateral security for Loans:—		
Par. $795,000.	*Market value.* $1,095,2·0.	*Amount loaned.* $741,000 00
Accrued Interest not yet due		$430 00
U. S. Internal Revenue Stamps		200 00
Deferred Premiums		62,000 00
		$1,145,843·37
Amount of Cash Premiums received		$174,201·66
Amount of Interest received from Investments		26,781·56
		$200,983·22
Amount of surrendered Policy		$75 00
Amount of Expenses paid during the year, including Commissions and Fees paid to Agents and Officers of the Company		72,015·81
Amount of Losses due and unpaid		....
Amount of Taxes paid by the Company		2,038·66
Amount of all other Expenses and Expenditures		75,071·27
		$149,201·34

State of Pennsylvania, County of Philadelphia, ss.:

Be it remembered that on this third day of February, A. D. 1869, before the subscriber, a Notary Public in and for the State of Pennsylvania, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania to take the acknowledgment of deeds and other writings to be used and recorded in the said State of Pennsylvania, and to administer oaths and affirmations, personally appeared C. H. Clark, President of the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America, and made oath that the above is a true statement of the condition of said National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America upon the 31st day of December, A. D. 1868.

And I further certify that I have made personal examination of the condition of said National Life Insurance Company on this day, and am satisfied that they have assets safely invested to the amount of $200,000. That I have examined the securities now in the hands of the Company, as set forth in the annexed statement, and the same are of the value represented in the statement. I further certify that I am not interested in the affairs of said Company.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this third day of February, A. D. 1869.

WILLIAM J. DELLEKER,
Notary Public.
2 13stuth6t

OFFICE OF THE
GUARDIAN
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,
No. 426 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, January 29, 1869.

The following statement of the GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY of their condition on the 31st day of December, 1868, is published in accordance with an act of Assembly:—

Authorized Capital		$500,000
Amount paid in		97,500

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages	$52,000 00	
Real estate, first-class property in New York	23,000 00	
Wayne County Railroad bonds	22,500 00	
Instalments on stocks due and being paid	5,500 00	
Balance due by agents	3,633·34	
Cash in bank	2,500 00	
		$109,133·34

RECEIPTS FOR 1868.

Premium on fire risks		29,386 82

LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC.

Fire losses paid	$7,961·26	
Expenses, rent, advertisements, agencies, etc.	11,729·08	
Commissions to agents	3,443·14	
		23,133·48
Total amount at risk		$1,340,726·87
Losses unadjusted and not due		3,500 00
Accounts		2,485

DIRECTORS.

A. N. Atwood,
Hon. G. V. Lawrence,
William E. Owens,
B. C. Worthington,
Nathan Haines,
Hon. John Titus,
H. O. Atwood,
J. F. Baker,
E. A. Thomas,
James J. Mullen,
H. E. Hudson,
Hon. S. T. Wilson,
James Richmond,
C. R. Gale.

A. N. ATWOOD, President.
H. E. HUDSON, Secretary.
2 1tuthsw

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office Southwest Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital .... $200,000·00
Cash Assets January 1, 1869 .... 479,333 23

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,
Nalbro Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Benj. T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,
J. Livingston Erringer,
James L. Claghorn,
Wm. G. Boulton,
Charles Wheeler,
Thos. H. Montgomery,
James M. Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6½

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.
2 17½

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A new Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

SUMMARY OF RELIGIOUS NEWS.

METHODIST.

—The Rev. M. P. Gaddis, Sr., of the Cincinnati Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, has been called by the Methodist Protestant Church in Cincinnati to serve as their pastor until the next Conference.

—The American Methodists have been doing what they can to spread their form of Christianity in Germany and the Scandinavian countries. But in this work the Baptists have far exceeded them. In Germany and Switzerland the Methodists have 5928 members, while the Baptists have about 13,000. In Denmark, Norway, and Sweden the Methodists have 769 members, while the remarkably flourishing Baptist mission has 9139 members and 216 churches. All but one of the 199 churches in Norway and Jweden have been founded during the last fifteen years.—*Independent.*

CONGREGATIONAL.

—Of the 113 new pastors recognized last year by the Congregationalists in England, but 76 were educated among them, and the remainder were supplied from other denominations, mainly the Wesleyans.

—There are now fourteen regularly installed Congregational pastors in California. This is a very fair proportion to the number of churches and ministers of the denomination, and compares favorably even with the older States of the Union.

—The South Congregational Church of Hartford, Conn., has adopted a liturgical form of worship, including the *Te Deum* responsively performed, the Apostles' Creed in unison, and two Scripture "lessons," each closed with the Episcopal formula "Thus endeth," etc.

—In Derby, Conn., in the church of which the Rev. T. M. Gray is pastor, a great revival has been experienced. Backsliders are reclaimed, and many sinners are flocking to Christ. Many who have been careless and impenitent are now deeply concerned for their soul's salvation, and a large ingathering into the church is looked for.

EPISCOPAL.

—Mary Josephine Clift, recently deceased, bequeathed $100 to the Dorcas Society of St. Paul's Episcopal Church and $200 to the Union Benevolent Society of Philadelphia.

—The Rev. Mr. Brown, rector of Trinity Church, will preach a sermon to young men to-morrow evening, in St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Thirteenth street, below Spruce.

—Bishop Eastburn, of Massachusetts, has refused to sign the testimonials of Dr. Doane, elected Bishop of Albany, New York. He has had to stand a severe catechizing from other bishops, who are far from sympathizing with him.

—Bishop Eastburn has resigned the rectorship of Trinity Church, Boston, Massachusetts. This renders vacant a second influential Episcopal pulpit in that city, the Rev. Dr. Huntington's acceptance of the bishopric of Central New York having just emptied one.

—Before receiving the signatures of some of the Episcopal bishops consenting to his consecration, Dr. Doane wrote a letter to one of the leading evangelical bishops, repudiating some of the early errors of his "immature ministry," which he says he now neither holds nor teaches.

—The Church of England holds in fee simple the right to property worth $140,000,000 in gold, the annual income of which goes to support the clergy. And yet not more than half of the population of England and Wales is loyal to that church, and but forty per cent. in Scotland and twelve per cent. in Ireland.—*Independent.*

—A comparison of the statistics of the church of Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr. (Holy Trinity, New York), with those of the doctors of divinity who condemned him, shows some suggestive facts. The united ages of the five parishes is 195 years; Mr. Tyng's is 4 years old. The five parishes have 1698 communicants; Mr. Tyng's, with its chapels, 650. The five instruct 1974 Sabbath School children; Holy Trinity instructs 1037. The five collected for benevolent objects, $41,389; Holy Trinity raised $35,893. The Sunday services during the year of the five parishes were 525; in Holy Trinity and its chapels they were 624.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Rev. T. J. Wilson, under appointment for Oregon, sailed on Tuesday of last week from New York for his important field, by way of San Francisco, California.

—The good work goes on in Green Hill Church, in this city, with great power. The meetings of inquiry are eagerly sought by a large and interesting class of persons, and hopeful conversions are numerous.

—There has been a decided and extensive awakening in the First Church, Kensington, in this city, the Rev. J. Hervey Beale pastor. Over seventy persons have been hopefully converted, and at last accounts the work was going forward with most encouraging indications.

—The congregation of Tuscarora, in the Presbytery of Big Spring, the Rev. J. A. McGill pastor, has been enjoying a season of very deep religious interest. The good effect is seen and felt on the entire community, and the increased devotion, liberality, and zeal of the whole church and congregation.

—The *Occident* of San Francisco says:—

"The Presbytery of Oregon held an unusually interesting and pleasant meeting at Brownsville on December 24, 25, and 26. The ministers were all present and the churches well represented. The usual routine of business was attended to with harmony. Resolutions on reunion on the basis of the standards of the Church were unanimously adopted. The Committee on Education reported encouragingly of the Albany Collegiate Institute. The Rev. J. A. Hana was appointed financial agent for said Institute. But the most cheering was the solemnity of its devotions. It held four special sessions of prayer; seven sermons were preached on the occasion, including the Sabbath; also, the administration of the Lord's Supper. The good seed sown at this meeting cannot fail to yield fruit in its time."

BAPTIST.

—The African Baptist church, Danville, Va., has a membership of over four hundred, and keeps up a day school with a tax of five cents a week on each scholar.

—Mr. Spurgeon says that, while he receives about forty children a year into his church, and excommunicates about two adults a year, he has never had occasion to excommunicate a child.

—The Rev. B. B. Desroches, a Baptist missionary to the French in Michigan, has baptized one hundred and fifty Romanists during the past ten years in Detroit: and, so far as he knows, not one has returned to the Church of Rome.

—The Rev. Dr. Turnbull, for many years pastor of the First or North Baptist Church, in Hartford, Conn., tendered his resignation last Sabbath. Dr. Turnbull is compelled to do this by the failure of his health, and feels that he needs rest to recuperate. He proposes, we believe, to make Hartford his future home.

—We learn from the New York *Examiner* of the 4th inst., that "the Fifth Avenue Church, on the 29th of January, unanimously resolved to withdraw its fellowship from Crammond Kennedy, for holding and promulgating doctrines not held by that church or the Church of Jerusalem, as described in the Acts of the Apostles."

—The Seventh-day Baptists have 75 churches in the United States. Of these the oldest is that in Newport, founded in 1671. They have 499 members in Hopkinton, R. I.; 415 in Westerly, R. I.; 324 in Shiloh, N. J.; 430 in Brookfield, N. Y.; 629 in Alfred, N. Y., where they have a flourishing university; and 372 in Albion, Mich. The total membership of all their churches is 7129. They have a feebly-supported foreign mission in Shanghae, and propose to raise next year $2500 for missionary purposes, most of which goes to church-extension at home.

CATHOLIC.

—The Geneva pastors have issued a reply to the invitation of the Papal Church to Protestants to send delegates to her council.

—The Romanists claim in Pennsylvania a population of 438,000, with 5 colleges, 36 female seminaries, 26 select schools, 115 parochial schools, 9 asylums, 348 churches, and 352 priests.

—At Ooduville, in Ceylon, on the ground now occupied by the mission premises, only twenty-five years ago there stood a heathen temple, in which resided, as was supposed, an evil demon, the terror of the neighborhood. In the very place where dumb idols received worship, sweet voices are now daily raised to the praise of the true God.

—The Roman Catholics are doing all they can to get control of the colored people in the South. They are to spend $600 000 in gold this year to make proselytes. The "Sisters of Mercy" may be found all along the coast of Florida, the priests in great cities, and monks wherever they can get a hearing. Protestants should be wide awake. The poor black is cared for as well as the white. The Sisters will help the little negro girl to sew. The priest is "well mannered" to the humblest black man. Would to God that Protestant America realized the great work that is to be done among the freedmen. There are already 200,000 colored children under instruction in the South by the Roman Catholic Church.—*Episcopalian.*

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at noon. The winter rates at which freight is now taken is 20 cents per 100 pounds, gross, 8 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option. The Line is now prepared to contract for spring rates lower than by any other route, commencing on March 15, 1869. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
8 28 6m Pier 19 North Wharves.

N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF NEW YORK, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1 P. M.
ETNA, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 12 noon.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, Mar. 6, 12 noon
KANGAROO, via Halifax, Tuesday, Mar. 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, Mar. 13, 1 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$3
Halifax	20	Halifax	1
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	4	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

ST. LAURENT.........Brocande.......Saturday, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS......Surmont........Saturday, Oct. 17
PEREIRE.............Duchesne.......Saturday, Oct. 31

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine),

TO BREST OR HAVRE,

First Cabin..........$140 | Second Cabin..........$85

TO PARIS,

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board)

First cabin..........$145 | Second cabin..........$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST, EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 61

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent, 80
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA

Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum
By Using Inwardly Only

DR. FITLER'S

GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED

Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at

No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

8 22 stuthtf BELOW MARKET.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,

Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,

No. 405 LIBRARY Street.

All Custom House Business transacted.

PASSPORTS PROCURED

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables, were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. Caldwell & Co.,
No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

No. 629 CHESNUT Street,

1 21 tf; PHILADELPHIA.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Work, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

H. S. K. G.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

8 27rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF all numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, and Wagon-Cover Duck.

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty inches to seventy-six inches wide, Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 103 CHURCH Street, City Stores.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

MARVIN'S

PATENT

Alum & Dry Plaster

FIRE PROOF

SAFES

Are most desirable for quality, finish and price.

MARVIN'S

SPHERICAL BURGLAR

SAFES

Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled!

BANK VAULTS,
VAULT DOORS,
EXPRESS BOXES,
FAMILY PLATE SAFES,
COMBINATION LOCKS

Please send for a catalogue to

MARVIN & CO.,

721 CHESNUT Street,

(MASONIC HALL), Philadelphia;

265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK;

108 BANK ST., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

SECOND-HAND SAFES of all makes for sale low. 2 13swm

SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.

C. L. MAISER

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

151 No. 434 RACE Street

GOVERNMENT SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE Stores.

A large quantity of Condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Illinois on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The following comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz:—

23 Iron Cannon, various calibres.
1100 Field Carriages and Limbers.
190 sets of Artillery Harness.
10,000 pounds Shot and Shell.
45,100 sets of Infantry Accoutrements.
2200 McClellan Saddles.
700 Artillery Saddles.
2600 Halters.
700 Saddle Blankets.
6000 Watering Bridles.
2400 Cavalry Curb Bridles.
2200 Artillery Traces and Hames.

Persons wishing catalogues of the Stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., or Brevet Colonel S. CRISPIN, United States Army, Purchasing Officer corner of HOUSTON and GREEN Streets, New York city, or upon application at this Arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
Commanding.

Rock Island Arsenal, January 25, 1869. 1 30 t A7

QUARTERMASTER PROPERTY FOR SALE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction, at Lincoln Depot, on TUESDAY, February 23, commencing at 10 A. M., under the direction of Brevet Colonel A. P. Blunt, Assistant Quartermaster, the following serviceable Quartermaster Property, not now required by the United States, to wit:—

10 Mules,
6 000 Wagon Bows,
15,000 Do. & Amb. Spokes,
1 500 Sawed Fellees,
100 Bent do.,
200 Amb. Tongues not Ironed,
100 Wagon do., ironed,
4,350 Doubletrees,
700 Singletrees,
500 Wagon Hounds,
100 Wagon Bolsters,
1 Coal Yard Scale,

25 Horses,
20,000 pounds Iron ass't'd,
20,000 feet lumber, do.
200 Wagon Wheels,
50 Amb. do.,
150 Tailgates,
100 Hubs, assorted,
300 Spreaders,
100 Amb. do.,
1 000 Feed Troughs,
4 Timber Trucks,
1 Pile Driver,

together with a lot of unserviceable Quartermaster stores, consisting in part of Ambulance Harness, one Barge, Tools, Leather and Gum Hose, Wire Rope, Scrap Iron, Horseshoes, Grain Sacks, etc. etc.

The Steam Pile Driver, in good condition, will be offered at Sixth Street Wharf on Wednesday, 24th, at 11 A.

Especial attention is invited to the lot of Mules offered.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. Army.

2 15 7t

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL PROPERTY.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE
Washington, D. C., February 17, 1869.

Will be sold at Public Auction in this city, at the Judiciary Square Warehouse, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of February, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles, no longer needed for the public service, viz:—800 Wooden Bedsteads, 1000 Iron Bedsteads, 1800 Cots, 1400 Camp Kettles, 5000 Tin Plates, old Chairs, Desks, Tables, etc. etc. Nearly all the articles mentioned are new, and never have been used.

Terms cash. Goods to be removed in five days.

C. SUTHERLAND,
2 17 6t
Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet-Colonel U. S. A.

GEORGE PLOWMAN.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED TO No. 134 DOCK Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
1221 Also, WOOL SACKS.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—Estate of Maria Lewis, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1521 South Fifth street, north of Worth street, and below Dickerson street, First ward. Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday, March 2, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, late of Maria Lewis, deceased, viz:—

All that lot of ground, with the improvements thereon, situate on the east side of Delaware Fifth street, in the First ward of the city of Philadelphia, commencing at the distance of 48 feet northward from the north side of Worth street, and extending northward in front on Fifth street 16 feet, and extending eastward in depth of that width 79 feet 7½ inches. (Being the same premises which William Gray and wife, by indenture dated the 10th day of October, A. D. 1857, and recorded in Deed Book R. D. W., No. 144, page 225, granted and conveyed unto the said Maria Lewis, in fee.) Subject to the payment to Luke W. Duffel, his heirs and assigns, of a certain yearly ground rent or sum of $40, as therein expressed. Together with the free use, right, liberty, and privilege of an alley 3 feet 7½ inches wide and 32 feet deep, leading into and from Enterprise street, 76 feet 7½ inches east from Fifth street, with the right to introduce water pipes under the same, and together with all other appurtenances.

By the Court,
JOSEPH MEGARY, Clerk O. C.
HENRY E. LEWIS, Administrator C. T. A.

N. B.—The improvements are a modern three-story brick dwelling, with two-story frame back building, in good repair; has gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, etc.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 11 20 27 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—ESTATE OF Adam Johnston, deceased. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Three-story brick Dwelling, No. 1309 Race street, west of Thirteenth street, with a two-story frame dwelling in the rear. Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court, for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday, February 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, late of Adam Johnston, deceased, viz.:—All that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Sassafras street, 83 feet 4 inches west of Thirteenth street, city of Philadelphia; containing in front 20 feet 10 inches, and in depth 100 feet to a 12 feet wide alley, leading from Thirteenth street to Juniper street. Bounded on the east by ground granted to Christian Hank on ground rent, on the north by said 12 feet wide alley, on the west by ground granted to Peter Armbruster on ground rent, and on the south by Sassafras street aforesaid. Being the same lot of ground which Thomas F. Stille and wife, by indenture dated April 7, A. D. 1817, recorded in Deed Book M R, No. 18, page 181, etc., granted and conveyed unto the said Adam Johnston, in fee. Under and subject to the payment of a yearly ground rent of $41·67 in even and equal half yearly payments. Together with the use, right and privilege of the said 12 feet wide alley, with ingress, egress and regress, with and without horses, cattle, cart and carriages into, out of, and along the same.

By the Court,
JOSEPH MEGARY, Clerk O. C.
ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, } Executors.
JAMES JOHNSTON,
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 30 2 13 20 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Valuable Farm, 220 acres, White Horse turnpike, Centre township, Camden county, New Jersey, 6 miles from Camden, 2¼ miles from Haddonfield. On Tuesday, February 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable farm, 220 acres of land, situate on the White Horse turnpike, Camden county, N. J., about six miles from Camden, adjoining the well-known farms of Charles Willitts and Chalkley Albertson; it has a variety of soil, a portion being heavy loam, suitable for grass or grain, and a portion for trucking. Streams of never-failing water pass through the entire farm, making it desirable for dairy purposes. 800 apple trees of choice varieties. The improvements are a dwelling containing 17 rooms, 2 barns, spring house, and out-buildings. A pump of excellent water in kitchen.

Terms—Three-fourths of the purchase money may remain.

Will be shown on application to the tenant, Mr. George W. Haye.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 23 2 6 20 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern three-story brick dwelling, No. 1812 Master street, west of Eighteenth. On Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Master street, east of Nineteenth street, No. 1812; containing in front on Master street 15 feet 10 inches, and extending in depth 100 feet to Ingersoll street. It has the gas introduced; bath, hot and cold water, water closet, furnace, cooking range, handsomely papered, marble vestibule, etc. Subject to the restriction that any building erected on said lot shall be built fronting on a line 10 feet south of Master street, and 20 feet of Ingersoll street, and shall not be occupied for any offensive occupation. Terms—$2000 may remain on mortgage. Possession May 1. May be examined any day previous to sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 6 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE — THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Large and valuable lot Berks street, east of Fifth street. On Tuesday, February 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable lot of ground, situate on the north side of Berks street, 37 feet 2¾ inches east of Fifth street; containing in front on Berks street 172 feet, and extending in depth along Apple street 152 feet 1½ inches, and on the other line 51 feet, and being in width on the rear end 186 feet 9¼ inches. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $276. See lithographic plans at the auction rooms.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 6 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Well-secured ground rent, $120 a year, par $2000. On Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that well-secured ground rent of $120 per annum, issuing out of all that lot of ground, with the three story brick messuage thereon erected, situate on the north side of Haverford street, 150 feet west of Thirty-fifth street, No. 3513; containing in front 25 feet and in depth 180 feet to Raspberry street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 6 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Well-secured ground-rent $450 a year, par, $7500. On Tuesday, February 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that well-secured redeemable ground-rent of $450 a year, clear of taxes, payable April and October, secured by all that valuable lot of ground, with the extensive improvements known as the "Victoria Oil Works," thereon erected. Beginning at a point on the east side of Penrose avenue or State Island road, 214 feet 8 inches south of Pollock street, containing over 4 acres of land.

The improvements on the above are nearly new, and cost $40,000.

A plan may be seen at the auction rooms.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 13 17 20 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

TRUSTEE'S SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Lots, Oregon. On Tuesday, February 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all the title and interest of L. F. Barry, trustee of Michael Herr, in the following property, viz.:—

26 lots of ground, 25x100 feet, Pacific City (a city in prospective), in Washington Territory.

Also, 1-40 of the undivided part of said Pacific City.

Also, 4 lots in Syracuse, Oregon, each 25x100 feet.

Also, 24 lots in Canemah, Oregon, each 25x100 feet.

Also, 3 lots in Syracuse, Oregon, each 25x100 feet.

Also, 1 lot in Buteville, Oregon, ½ of 1½ acres.

Also, 1 lot in Buteville, Oregon, 25x100 feet.

Also, a land claim to 640 acres, near Oregon City, Oregon.

Terms Cash.

By order of L. F. Barry, Trustee,
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 30sw7t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL. 21

AUCTION SALES

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS, February 23 at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include—

RACE, No. 1309—Brick and Frame Dwelling.
LOCUST, No. 2220—Modern Dwelling.
SPRUCE, No. 114—Hotel and Dwelling.
MARKET and STRAWBERRY, S. W. corner—Store.
STRAWBERRY, No. 2—Brick Store.
CAMDEN COUNTY, N. J.—Valuable Farm, 220 acres.
OREGON—Building Lots.
DELAWARE COUNTY (Penna.)—Saw Mill, Steam Engine, Machinery, etc.
MASTER, No. 1812—Modern Dwelling.
BERKS and APPLE—Large Lot.
EIGHTH (North), No 1218—Dwelling and Stable.
SECOND (South), No. 616—Store and Dwelling.
GERMANTOWN AVENUE and JEFFERSON—Four Brick Stores and Dwellings.
TWELFTH (South), No. 1163—Store and Dwelling.
CHATHAM, Northeast of Somerset—Dwelling.
CUMBERLAND, No. 571—Genteel Dwelling.
GROUND RENT, $450 a year, well secured.
FIFTEENTH (South), No. 721—Brick Dwelling.

STOCKS

25 shares Little Schuylkill Navigation and Railroad Company.
5 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company.
25 shares Union Mutual Insurance Company.
42 shares Bank of Kentucky.
16 shares Girard National Bank.
342 shares Schomacker Piano Forte Company.
1 share Philadelphia Library Company. 2 19 3t
$2000 Chesnut and Walnut Street Railway Company bonds.
175 shares Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Co.
200 shares American Button-hole Machine Co.

Sale at No. 905 Cherry street.

NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On Tuesday Morning.

23d instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 905 Cherry street, the neat household furniture, including oiled walnut parlor suit covered with green reps, neat dining-room furniture, oak extension table, china and glassware, walnut and cottage chamber furniture, hair mattress, Imperial and Venetian carpets, kitchen furniture, etc. 2 20 2t

SALE OF CHOICE AND ELEGANT BOOKS.

Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday Afternoons, February 23, 24, and 25, at 4 o'clock, at the auction store, a fine collection of English books, comprising the best authors in all departments of literature and the fine arts. Catalogues now ready. 2 20 4t

Sale at Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE,

TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNT.

On Friday Morning.

Feb. 26 at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at public sale, in our large second-story warerooms, without reserve, by catalogue, a large and extensive assortment of Elegant Cabinet Furniture including rosewood, walnut and ebony parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, finished in the latest styles coverings and marbles all made by the celebrated manufacturers, George J. Henkels and Lacy & Co., and comprising a choice selection; warranted in every respect well worthy the attention of persons furnishing.

Will be arranged for examination on Monday. 1t

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, NO. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

IMPORTANT SPECIAL SALE OF HIGHEST CLASS MODERN PAINTINGS. THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF C. W. F. CALVERT, ESQ., No. 1517 N. BROAD STREET.

B. Scott, Jr., is instructed by Mr. C. W. F. Calvert to announce for public sale his entire private collection of highest class modern paintings, previous to his departure for Europe. The sale will take place at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street,

On Thursday Evening,

Feb. 25, at 7½ o'clock.

Among the artists represented are:—

Nordenberg,
Te Heuvel,
Carl Boker,
H. Savry,
Hulck,
Vanderbin,
Verwee,
Nordermann,
Stroebel,
De Muldu,
Ruyten,
W. Koekkoek,

G. Engelhardt,
Vander Waarden,
J. Kruseman,
J Weischelbrinck,
Charles Leickert,
Thomas Sully,
E. D. Lewis,
G. W. Nicholson,
A. Van Willis,
James Hamilton,
Bonfield,
Laurent de Beul,

Von Saban,
F. Musin,
Von Severndbuck,
Jacobsen,
J. F. Herring,
Litschauer,
Baux,
M. A. Koekkoek,
Loemans,
H. Werner,
W. Angus,

And others.

Sale positively without the least reserve.

Open for inspection on Monday. 2 20 5t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning.

Feb. 23, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 2 17 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

On Thursday Morning.

Feb. 25 at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 2 19 5t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC. ETC.

On Friday Morning,

Feb. 26, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of Ingrain, Venetian list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, floor oil cloths, etc. 2 20 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Administrator's Sale.

PRIVATE COLLECTION OF EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN OIL PAINTINGS,

On Tuesday Evening

Feb. 22, at 7½ o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold the balance of the collection of paintings, sold by order of Administrator, comprising 112 paintings, including works of Hamilton, Lambdin, Winner, Lewis, Bispham, Julliard, Groenewald, Sommer, Bolt, Bensed, Harwood, Wilson, Tilin and others.

Catalogues are ready, and the Paintings will be ready for examination on Saturday. 2 20 3t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

VALUABLE MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS

On Monday Evening.

February 22 at 7 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, by catalogue, valuable miscellaneous works from private libraries.

Also, a number of fine English engravings. 2 20 2t

Sale at No. 971 North Sixth street.

SURPLUS HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Elegant English Brussels and other Carpets, French Clock, Fine Mattresses, China, Glass and Plated Ware, etc.

On Thursday morning.

February 25, at 10 o'clock at No. 971 North Sixth street, below Girard avenue, by catalogue, the surplus handsome household furniture, including walnut and hair cloth parlor furniture, elegant carved walnut chamber suits, mahogany and cottage chamber furniture, fine French mantel clock, runs 21 days; handsome English Brussels, imperial and other carpets; fine spring and hair mattresses, china glass and plated ware; kitchen utensils, refrigerator, etc.

May be examined on morning of sale. 2 17 7t

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening, A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.

City and country merchants will find bargains.

Terms cash.

Goods packed free of charge. 9 2

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, &c.

On Monday Morning.

Feb 22 at 10 o'clock. Also, a large assortment of ladies', misses', and children's wear. 2 18 6t

KEENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 112 N. FRONT Street 1 21

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS Sale.—Very Valuable Business Stand. Three-story Brick Store, No. 930 Market street, east of Tenth street, 20 feet front, 120 feet deep. On Tuesday, March 2, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable three-story brick store and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Market street, east of Tenth street, No. 930; containing in front on Market street 20 feet, and extending in depth 120 feet to a street.

Subject to an irredeemable ground rent of $360.

Terms—$6000 may remain on mortgage. Possession April 25.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 18 20 27 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Breach of Ordinance—Fighter Disposed of—An Unfortunate Mistake—A Case of Counterfeit Money—An Old Offender.

—Yesterday afternoon two draymen were driving along Sixteenth street, and the horse of the latter was so close to the first dray that no one could pass between them. Policeman [illegible] notified the drivers to obey the city ordinance requiring them to observe a distance of fifteen feet, but they heeded not his advice. The consequence was that both were marched before Alderman Delaney, who imposed the usual fine. They gave the names of Robert Montgomery and James Fife.

—Yesterday afternoon there was a general fight on board of a vessel lying in the Delaware, above Pine street. Some of the crowd landed, when Policemen Lawrence and Richards nabbed two of them, who gave the names of Frank Pierce and John Nunes. Alderman Carpenter held them in $500 bail for trial.

—At a late hour last night two of the police of the Sixteenth district saw a man running down Vine street yelling murder, thieves, etc. Immediately ahead of the noisy individual was another man in a full gallop. They, thinking that the first fellow was the burglar, hid themselves and awaited him. He, before reaching them, crossed the street and kept on the run. They ran out, and notified him to halt or they would shoot. He didn't halt, and they shot. He then came to, and on going up to him it was discovered that he had lost a thumb. An explanation followed, and it was found that there had been a mistake on both sides. The wounded man was recognized as a resident of the vicinity, and he stated that he imagined the policemen to be thieves, when he and his son started to arouse the neighborhood. He saw them leave the sidewalk suspiciously, and supposed them to be making an effort to escape.

—Malcolm Hood has been held for a final hearing at the Central Station this afternoon. Malcolm, with another individual last evening went into a den on St. Mary street, and passed a counterfeit $20 Government note. The proprietor of the place walked out quietly and secured Policeman Yoder, who succeeded in capturing the prisoner; his accomplice succeeded in making his escape. On him was found a lot of counterfeit currency.

—Ellen Driscoll is a female who is well known to the police of the southwestern portion of the city as a thief. Ellen's particular forte seems to be her ability to scale high fences and strip clothes-lines. Last night she jumped a fence at Seventh and Fitzwater streets, and removed a quantity of clothes from the line. A policeman overhauled her with the articles in her possession. She was sent to prison.

The Morgue Question.—The N. Y. *World* of this morning says:—The question of erecting a Morgue in Philadelphia has been under discussion in the Common Council of that city for a year past. There has been no other place for the reception of the unfortunate dead than the old Dead-House, which, in its arrangements, is far from conformable to modern notions. Accordingly, at a recent meeting of the Council, it was decided that a committee of fourteen gentlemen should visit New York and inspect the Morgue established at Bellevue Hospital, for the purpose of reporting the method of construction, sanitary arrangements, and other peculiarities of that structure. The committee consisted of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. William Smith, Chairman; John J. Kersey, Charles H. Harkness, Alexander M. Fox, George W. Plumley, Samuel G. King, P. Duffy, William S. Stokley, John Bardsley, E. W. Leighton, John Fareira, Joseph Hookey, John Stohl, and Benjamin H. Haines, Clerk. They left Philadelphia Thursday evening, at half past 6, and arrived here a little after 10, proceeding at once to the Metropolitan Hotel. Yesterday morning the entire delegation proceeded to the Bellevue Hospital; where they were received by Mr. Bell, and at once shown over the entire establishment. They were, however, more particularly interested in the Morgue and examined all its details with considerable care. It happened that there was no poor waif of humanity in the Morgue awaiting recognition, for though the body of a "found drowned" had been received a few hours previously, it was in the hands of the photographer, in order (according to the rules recently adopted) that its lineaments may be preserved, with such scraps of clothing as clung to it, for two years next ensuing. At the conclusion of their visit the delegations were unanimous in their expressions of approval to Mr. Bell of all they had seen in the establishment, and seemed inclined to recommend the construction of something very similar in their own city. The delegation visited, informally, different parts of the city in the afternoon, and in the evening were present at the representation of the *Forty Thieves*, by invitation of the lessees of Niblo's.—

Mortality of the City.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 250, being a decrease of 14 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these 133 were adults, 117 minors; 186 were born in the United States, 60 were foreign, 4 were unknown, 9 were people of color, and 12 from the country. Of the number, 8 died of congestion of the brain, 22 of inflammation of the lungs; 8 of marasmus; 8 of typhoid fever; 10 of debility, and 9 of old age.

The deaths were divided as follows among the wards:—

Wards.		*Wards.*	
First	5	Fifteenth	10
Second	9	Sixteenth	12
Third	7	Seventeenth	11
Fourth	10	Eighteenth	9
Fifth	17	Nineteenth	13
Sixth	2	Twentieth	5
Seventh	7	Twenty-first	7
Eighth	6	Twenty-second	8
Ninth	7	Twenty-third	7
Tenth	8	Twenty-fourth	9
Eleventh	11	Twenty-fifth	16
Twelfth	7	Twenty-sixth	11
Thirteenth	2	Twenty-seventh	4
Fourteenth	8	Twenty-eighth	12

A Suspicious Circumstance—A Broker's Box Found Rifled.—This morning a policeman of the Eighteenth district picked up a tin box, which had the appearance of being a broker's money box, on a lot above Allegheny avenue, and east of Gunner's run. It had been forced open, and there was nothing in it except a ten-cent note and a pass book, on which was inscribed the name of Henry McLaughlin. Within its pages were a number of accounts which look as though the owner was engaged in stock operations. It is supposed that some broker has been robbed, and after the contents have been stolen the box has been thrown where it was found.

Sermon to Young Men.—At the request of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Rev. J. Spencer Kennard will preach a sermon especially to young men at the Tenth Baptist Church, in Eighth street, above Green, to-morrow (Sabbath) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Young men are cordially invited to be present.

Warning to Housekeepers.—The police lieutenants this morning reported a number of dwellings which were found open last night in various parts of the city.

D'ARCY M'GEE.

Whalen's Accomplices in the Assassination.

From the Toronto Telegraph, Feb. 15.

Whalen stated that there were two others engaged in the infernal plot, the carrying out of which has forfeited his life, and that he did not fire the shot. This, however, was not stated on the gallows. We now have certain evidence before us which, in a very strong sense, confirms this statement. On the northwest corner of O'Connor and Sparks streets stood a building occupied by Mr. George Clarke as a hotel. A lady who was a boarder in this house, and who then occupied a front room on Sparks street, recollects hearing a buggy drive off from the front of the building about or immediately after the report of the pistol shot was heard on the morning of the murder. Now, further past this hotel there was no fence, and the field was open across to Queen street. On Queen street, first lot east from the corner of Bank street, is a small two-story frame house. In this building lived a Mrs. Davidson. A little after 2 o'clock on the morning of the murder she heard the report of a pistol shot, and shortly after her attention was attracted by the sound of a hurried footstep coming across the lot. Her child being unwell, she was awake, and went quickly to the front window. In doing so she made a noise by upsetting a small stand. This noise attracted the attention of the party on the street; for, on looking out of the window she saw a man standing, or rather pausing for an instant, and who gave a hurried and furtive glance behind him, as if peering into the darkness to discover if he was followed. He then turned, ran across to the west side of Bank street, then paused for an instant, again looked back, and then ran hurriedly off up Bank street toward the woods. This man is described as tall, having light trowsers and a dark coat, and wore a beard on the chin—a goatee. Now, this really does compare favorably with Whalen's statement, and is also corroborated by that of Lacroix, who, it will be remembered, said he saw a man run off in that direction. Public opinion points very strongly to the person who drove to Aylmer as being one of the other two to whom Whalen refers; and the third, we are informed, who answers Mrs. Davidson's description, could yet be arrested. Be this as it may, there is evidently a screw loose yet, or a yarn in the skein to be unravelled.

HORRIBLE ALLEGATIONS.

A Physician Charged with Choking a Child to Death.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Thursday morning says:—

"The office of Justice Summerfield was the scene of such developments yesterday that if but a tithe of them be proven true they will rank among the most horrible and appalling that have ever come to light in this city. Alleged proof of nothing less than three distinct murders was partially ventilated, murders committed under circumstances most unnatural and foul. The accused in two of these cases is a long resident physician of this city, named Charles Earl, who is now under arrest, awaiting the issue of the case. The other parties are yet at large, but will probably be looked after at the proper time.

The prosecuting witness in the first cases is Jeannette Earl, formerly the wife of the accused. It appears that she was married to the doctor about five years ago, being then a widow with a child three years of age, and lived with him until two years ago, when she applied for and obtained a divorce. A boy had been born to them, and in the decree of separation no provision was made regarding the custody of the child. Under the law, unless otherwise provided, the father has supervision of the children, and as the doctor refused to give up the boy, the mother was reluctantly compelled to seek his presence in order to see her child. She finally consented to live in the same house with him, and at the present time she resides at No. 166 S. Jefferson street, where the Doctor also has separate apartments. Since their separation she alleges he has often broached the subject of a remarriage. She has stoutly resisted all overtures, and this refusal has often subjected her, she says, to severe abuse. When they were yet man and wife, she states she had grave doubts as to the legitimacy of the Doctor's calling; and these suspicions were the chief cause for their parting. In June last, she alleges she made further discoveries, which have since weighed heavily on her mind, and during the past three months she has revealed them to several of our most prominent citizens, who, besides giving her some good advice, offered to protect her in case she choose to prosecute the doctor.

The Doctor being rearrested, Mrs. Earl testified against him as follows:—

My name is Jeannette Earl. I was married to the doctor about five years ago. We had one child, a boy, whose custody was left unsettled by the court. Therefore, for the sake of my child, I have lived in the same house with the doctor since our separation. Somewhere about the middle of last June I was in the doctor's office, which was then at Rooms No. 3 and 4 Berlin Block. I was in the reception-room, and he called me into the private office, after which he locked the door. He then said, "Come here, and look," and with that he took something from a drawer, wrapped in a white cloth, and, unwinding it, revealed the body of a full-grown boy infant. He remarked:—"This is Mrs. Lobdell's child. You did not have confidence in me, and told me to be careful; you were afraid I would kill somebody; now you see. I don't know whether Lobdell or his wife heard it; it did cry once, but I did not allow it to cry again." He then showed me how he had strangled it around the neck, and I saw the finger marks. I said, "Great God! it makes my blood run cold!" and turned away. I looked once more afterwards. Knowing what profession he was in, I asked him what he did with them. "You came in one day," he said, "when I had a hot fire; I had a purpose in that." The child I saw looked as if it had been alive. I have retained the doctor's name for my boy's sake.

Cross-examined—I have known the doctor five years; have been his wife; obtained a divorce two years ago; have a child by him; I have lived in the same house with him again since the 1st of October; he has severely abused me on several occasions; I told him he was abusing and losing his best friend; that I had hitherto been held to him out of fear; he threatened my life if I ever revealed any of his business; he has done so a number of times; I told him I was not justified in keeping it secret.

TREASURY RINGS.

What Has Been Paid for the Secret Conversion of Gold into Greenbacks.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* prints the following Washington correspondence:—

The nice little arrangements of these worthies are likely to be broken up, leaving only the pleasant recollections of a remunerative past to console them in the future. Senator Conkling's bill was reported from the Finance Committee on the 10th instant, and will be considered in the Senate when Sherman's bill is disposed of. It now seems to be the intention of both houses to pass a bill this session preventing, as do Conkling's and Judd's bills, further secret sales of gold and bonds.

The bonded debt of the United States, as it now stands, has been put in and withdrawn from the market no less than three times. Whenever it is hinted that the Government intend secretly to place upon or secretly withdraw from the market a certain amount of bonds or gold, the greatest excitement is created in the money market, rendering it exceedingly tremulous and unstable. The happy few who have known and taken advantage of the real facts of the case at the time are to-day revelling in the wealth thus obtained, while the great mass interested in financial matters have suffered great inconvenience and loss by being forced to await the final action of the Treasury Department in every instance where such secret sale has been made. In addition to this the premiums or commissions paid to brokers in the Treasury ring have amounted to a very large sum. No more commissions will be paid after the pending bills take effect. That these commissions may be properly stated for the information of the public, and especially of commercial people in New York, I have, in addition to the facts contained in a former letter, prepared the following detailed statement, the facts of which have been obtained from the best official sources. Commissions paid by the Secretary of the Treasury, to brokers outside of his department, on secret sales, purchases and conversions of bonds and gold previous to April 23, 1868, the greater part since 1864:—

Commissions paid by the Secretary of the Treasury to outside brokers for the secret conversion of gold into greenbacks	$231,650·00
Commissions paid on the secret sale of a portion of the loan of July 17, 1861, the bulk of the loan being sold direct by the Secretary	36,109·10
Commissions paid to secret sale brokers on the conversion of sundry securities into the 5-20 loan authorized February, 1862	1,026,780·32
Do. 10 40 loan, authorized March, 1864	490,368·12
Do. 5-20 loan, authorized June, 1864	45,437 50
The entire commission paid to outside brokers on the conversion of various securities into the bonds authorized March, 1865, is not known. The amount paid previous to April 23, 1868, was	181,256 97
Commissions paid to outside brokers on the conversion of various securities into 7·30 bonds of June, 1864, and March, 1865	4,993 845·45
Total conversions previous to April 23, 1868	$7 007,447.46

Nearly all the last-named 7·30 bonds have again been converted into the 5·20 bonds, authorized March, 1865, of which $958,342,900 have been issued, but the entire amount of commissions paid to secret sale brokers for the service I have thus far been unable to ascertain.

BUTLER.

A Reminiscence of Early Days.

The explanations and qualifications made by Butler to take off the edge of his Wednesday's insolence, remind one of that early legislative experience of his—his quarrel with Speaker Bliss, of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, many years ago. The occasion of his rage then was a decision of the Chair, and in the first transport of his fury he expressed a wish to "knife the old cuss," as he elegantly expressed it. Being called to account for such language, he declared he only wanted to "knife the Speaker's decision," which is a very harmless, if not very intelligible amusement. Mr. Schenck's support of General Butler, and his reflections on Mr. Colfax, go to show that there is some truth in the story (which we hoped was a fabrication) of a growing hostility towards the incoming administration, on the part of some of the leading Republican members of Congress. They evidently distrust Grant, and mean to make a combination against him; but not venturing as yet to attack him openly, they show their ill-will towards Mr. Colfax, his associate on the ticket and his intimate friend. This is after the fashion of the small boy, who said, when angry with his school fellow, "I don't care; if I can't lick you I can make up faces at your sister." But Colfax, as well as Grant, can afford to smile at their suspicions and their ill-nature.—*Springfield Republican.*

Poisoned.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of yesterday afternoon says:—

Dr. W. M. Jennings, of Titusville, on Tuesday last, feeling unwell, went to McDonald's drug store, and, as was his habit on similar occasions, took a goblet and proceeded to the front of the store to obtain some tincture of orange-peel. As he passed behind the counter his attention was attracted by a man standing near the stove, who had engaged him in conversation. While answering some casual inquiry, he turned partly towards his questioner, and as he did so took down the bottle containing tincture of aconite, poured into his goblet nearly an ounce of the poison, and without examining the label replaced the bottle. He then obtained a small quantity of sherry, and immediately swallowed the preparation at a single draught, causing his death in a couple of hours. Dr. Jennings had resided all his life in the oil regions, where he was universally known and esteemed. He was born in the vicinity of Coopertown, Venango county, where his father still resides, and had completed his thirty-seventh year.

Louisiana.

We learn from the officers of the Louisiana Petroleum and Coal Oil Company that in their explorations for petroleum in the parish of Calcasieu in this State, they find increased indications of that valuable commodity, the deeper the work progresses, and at a depth of six hundred feet from the surface, which they attained on the 8th instant, that the foreman telegraphs increased indication of oil, and that everything is all right. But the most singular part of the borings is in revealing a bed of pure sulphur at the depth of four hundred and forty-two feet. The stratum is about two feet thick, and for a continuous depth of ninety feet the auger went through a strata of sulphur in gray lime, the latter containing about fifty to seventy five per cent. of sulphur, and at times the auger passed through strata of six to eight feet of pure sulphur in this gray lime.—*New Orleans Republican.*

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning, Davis & Co., Stock Brokers, 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	162¾	Cleveland&Toledo	105
N.Y. and Erie R.R.	36	Toledo & Wab.	66
Ph. and Rea. R.	92⅝	Mil. & St. Paul R. c	65¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	94½	Mil. & St. P. pref.	78
Cle. and Pitt. R.	90	Adams Express	64
Chi. & N.W. R. com.	82¾	Wells, Fargo Exp.	32
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	90¾	Tenn. 8s, new	65¼
Chi. and R. I. R.	127½	U. S. Express Co.	65¾
Pitts. F. W and Chi.	120½	Gold	133½
Pacific Mail S. Co.	106	Market steady.	
West. Union Tel.	37⅛		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Saturday, Feb. 20.—The Flour market is devoid of animation, and in the absence of any demand for shipment only 900 barrels were taken for home consumption, including superfine at $5@5·25; 300 barrels extras at $6 50@7, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at $8@10; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota do. at $7@7 75; and fancy brands of winter wheat family at $10 25@12 50, according to quality. Rye Flour is worth $7@7·25 per bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is extremely quiet, the demand being almost exclusively for prime lots, which are in small supply; sales of red at $1 75@1·90 for fair and choice; amber at $1·95; and white at $2·10@2·20. Rye is steady at $1·55 1·58 per bushel for Western. Corn is quiet at former rates; sales of 2000 bushels yellow at 88 @89c., and new white at 85@87c. Oats more steady, with sales of 3000 bushels Western at 74@75c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in good demand, with sales at $9 75@10. Timothy ranges from $3 75@4. Flaxseed sells to the crushers at $2·62@2 65.

Bark is firm at $50 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

New York, Feb. 20.—Arrived, steamship Aleppo, from Liverpool via Boston.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........FEBRUARY 20.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........36 | 11 A. M..........45 | 2 P. M..........47

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Br. barque Eleanor, Williams, Londonderry, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Wm. Walton, Reeves, Jacksonville, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Emma R. Graham, Smith, Charleston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Ann Twibill, Edwards, 6 days from Norfolk, with cedar rails to Collins & Co.
Schr Southerner, Darling, 7 days from Portland, with mdse. to captain.
Schr Ellie L. Smith, Smith, from Providence, with mdse. to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, from Pantego Mills, N. C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

SPOKEN.

18th inst., off Montauk, brig H. B. Merriman, from Matanzas, by steamship Saxon, at this port.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

Lewes, Del., Feb. 18—6 P. M.—Brig John Shay from Palermo for Philadelphia, arrived at the Breakwater this P. M.

Barques Proteus, for Trinidad; Der Turner, for Cork; brig James Baker, for Cardenas; schrs C. E. Elmer, for Kingston, Ja.; and Hattie Paige, for Port Spain, all from Philadelphia, went to sea to-day.

Wind NW. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Schr Oriole, Stahl, for Philadelphia, cleared a Jacksonville 15th inst.
Schr D. S. Mershon, Adams, hence for Boston, at New York yesterday.
Schr M. E. Coyne, Facemire, hence, at New York yesterday.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

FOUR QUIRES FRENCH NOTE PAPER,
Four Packs Envelopes to match,
IN A NEAT DOUBLE BOX,
STAMPED WITH INITIAL, ONLY $1·00.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
THE GREAT CARD DEPOT,
9 1mws8m No. 913 ARCH Street.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST FASHIONABLE STYLES.
FOUR QUIRES OF FRENCH PAPER AND FOUR PACKS OF ENVELOPES, STAMPED, IN BOXES, $1.
J. LINERD,
2n ws4m No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF COIN AND 18 KARAT ALWAYS ON HAND.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., Jewellers,
rp NO. 802 CHESNUT STREET.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRUNKS.
ALL TRUNKS NOW MADE AT
The "Great Central" Trunk Depot,
Have Simons' Patent Safety Hasp and Bolts, which securely fastens the Trunk on both ends with heavy Bolts, and in the centre with the ordinary lock. Positively no extra charge.
GREAT CENTRAL TRUNK DEPOT,
N. W. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT Sts.
TRAVELLERS, NOTICE.
Purchase your Trunks with Simons' Triple Fastening, heavy Bolts; no fear lock breaking.
AT THE GREAT CENTRAL,
2 19 3m No. 701 CHESNUT Street.

THIRD EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Proceedings in the Senate and House of Representatives.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Senate.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The President presented the credentials of Eugene Casserly, Senator elect from California.

Mr. Cole presented the petition of citizens of California, praying for women's suffrage in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Sumner called up the joint resolution authorizing the Attorney-General to investigate the claim of M'Coy & Co., for damages for the seizure of the steamer Neva by the Chinese Government, and providing for indemnity. Passed.

Mr. Morgan presented the resolutions of the New York Chamber of Commerce relative to the bridge between New York and Brooklyn.

Also, the petition of a citizen of Virginia, praying for the ratification of the Constitution adopted by the Convention in Richmond in 1867, and solemnly protesting against the removal of political disabilities in that State.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the bill for the relief of Abbott Q. Ross, of Ohio, was passed. It gives him $5000 for the use of his invention utilizing steam as a means of naval warfare.

On motion of Mr. Williams, the bill in relation to certain private land claims in New Mexico was taken up and passed.

Mr. Corbett called up the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue an American register to the ship Agra, of Boston, which was put under the protection of the British flag during the Rebellion.

Mr. Nye said he was strongly opposed to allowing American ship-owners, who from selfish motives had put their ships under foreign flags, to bring them again under the protection of the American flag.

Mr. Corbett said that the transfer of the Agra was made without the consent of the owners and called attention to the statement in the memorial of the owners.

Mr. Nye said if that were so the transfer was illegal, and no legislation was necessary to reinstate the vessel in her former position.

Mr. Cameron was in favor of a general bill applying to all vessels that were entitled to be given again the protection of the American flag, and until such a bill could be passed he would have the interested parties wait.

Mr. Sumner said that the Senator from Pennsylvania forgot that these gentlemen had already waited a good while. He was in favor of a general bill but he wished in the meantime to take up individual cases and deal with them on their merits. To let this bill wait now would be to kill it.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Moore presented a petition of the Ship Owners' Association of New York, for the protection of navigation from illegal exaction by State and municipal corporations.

The House then resumed the consideration of the New Mexico contested election case.

Mr. Peters continued and concluded his argument in favor of the report of the committee adverse to the right of the sitting delegate.

The consideration of the subject was interrupted at one o'clock by the Sergeant-at-Arms appearing at the bar of the House with twenty honorable culprits in his charge, the absentees of last night, who had since fallen into his net. They were ranged in the area in front of the Speaker's chair, and were about to be formally arraigned and inquired of as to their excuses, when

Mr. Bromall rose and offered a resolution directing that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with, and that the Committee on Accounts be authorized to allow to the Sergeant-at-Arms the amount of expenses incurred by him.

Mr. Randall moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Rejected.

Mr. Judd inquired what the legal fees of the Sergeant-at-Arms were? He understood that one call of the House had cost $517.

Mr. Bromall replied that the fees were $3·20 for each man arrested, and mileage. He moved the previous question.

The previous question was seconded, and the resolution was adopted.

The members in custody then took their seats and the curtain fell on the performance entitled "A call of the House."

The House resumed the consideration of the New Mexico contested election case.

Mr. Cleaver, the sitting delegate, addressed the House for an hour in opposition to the report of the committee and in advocacy of his own right to represent the Territory.

The House proceeded to consider the Senate amendment to the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution.

FROM CUBA.

Holguin Surrounded by Insurgents—Communication Between Cities Cut off—The Situation.

Havana, Feb. 18, via Lake City, Feb. 19.—One thousand Chasseurs arrived to-day from Spain and landed amid enthusiastic demonstrations.

The *Diario* says General Cespedes and the greater part of the rebels are within the jurisdiction of Holguin; they draw their supplies from the haciendas.

The Spanish forces in arms on the island number 70,000 men.

Advices from Holguin to the 7th instant have been received. The communication with the troops there has been cut off by the insurgents, who surround the town and intercept supplies of cattle.

Families are flying from Remedios, alarmed at the approach of the rebels. The telegraph lines connecting with Havana have been destroyed and mails have been captured by the insurgents.

At Jaghay a party of one hundred insurgents were surprised. Sixty were captured and the rest dispersed.

The insurgents were near Trinidad on the 17th. They were under the command of Riojos and Bravo.

At Cienfuegos it is reported that the troops have retaken Manicaragua, with 200 insurgents prisoners.

Troops have been sent again to Santiago, Manzanimo and Bayamo; but operations have been suspended by superior orders, and Valmaseda's forces have been divided between Santiago, Jignani, and Bayamo.

Nulanes and others have surrendered themselves to Valmaseda and asked for permission to leave the country.

Railroad Accident.

Port Chester, N. Y., Feb. 20.—The 11·15 train from New Haven, when near Fordham, ran over and almost entirely killed a woman said to be the wife of G. W. Lewis, of Fordham.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Feb. 19.—Cotton steady and 300 bales sold at 28¾c. Flour heavy and declining. 8000 barrels sold: State at $5·75@7·15; Western, $5 85@8·25; Southern, $6·50@12·50; California, $8@8·10 for old, and $8 25@10 for new. Wheat heavy and declined 1@2c; 5500 bushels sold: white California at $1 87@1 87. Corn dull and market favors buyers; sales of 36,000 bushels mixed Western at 88@89½c. Oats dull and declining: sales of 21,000 bushels Western at 75@76c. Beef quiet. Pork dull and lower new mess, $31·50. Lard lower; steam, 19¼@19½c. Whisky heavy.

New York, Feb. 20.—Stocks steady. Gold, 133¼. Exchange, 109½; 5-20s, 1862, 114¼; do. 1864, 111½; do. 1865, 112⅜; new, 110½; 1867, 110⅞; 10-40s, 109¾; Virginia 6s, 61½; Missouri 6s, 87¾; Canton Company, 60; Cumberland preferred, 36½; New York Central, 163¼; Reading, 92⅞; Hudson River, 136½; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 94¾; Illinois Central 142; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 98¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 105; Chicago and Rock Island, 127½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 120⅝.

Baltimore, Feb. 20.—Cotton very dull and nominally 28¾c. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat very dull and prices unchanged. Corn steady. White, 91 @93c.; yellow 85@87c. Oats and Rye unchanged. Pork quiet at $33 50. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 17¼@17¾c.; clear sides, 18¾@18¾c.; shoulders, 15¼@15½c. Hams, 20c. Lard quiet at 21c.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	162⅝	Western Union T.	37⅛
N. Y. and Erie R.	36	Cleveland and Tol.	105
Phil. and Rea. R.	92⅝	Tol. & Wabash R.	66
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	94½	Mil. & St. P. com.	65¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	89⅞	Mil. & St. P. pref.	78
Chi. and N. W. com.	82⅞	Adam Express Co	64
Chic. and N. W. prf.	90¾	Wells, Fargo & Co.	32
Chi. and R. I. R.	127	United States Exp.	65¾
Pis. F. W. and Chi.	120½	Tennessee 6s, new	65½
Pa. M. Steam. Co.	106½	Gold	133½

Market steady.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, FEB. 20

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$7000 W Jersey 6s	90	100 sh Read R......c	46·31
$1000 Leh 6s.gold l	82½	100 do......s0d	46⅞
$1000 do......c	89½	100 do......s60	46¼
$1000 do	89	100 do	46¼
$500 do	90¼	100 do......b30	46·31
$1000 do	89½	100 do	46¼
$1000 do......b5	89½	400 do......ls	46¼
$6000 City 6s, New	100½	100 do......s15	46¼
$500 do	100¾	100 do......b30	46¼
$1000 5-20s '67. cp	110¼	100 do......c	46¼
$500 5-20s '65.old.rg	112⅝	100 do......b15	46¼
50 sh Oil Cr & Al R	38	100 do......46 3-16	
4 sh Leh Nav	29¾	100 sh Penna R......s60	56
10 sh Phil & Tr	124	100 do......s5wn	56½
8 sh Acad Music	88	12 sh Com'l Bk	56¾
100 sh Cata Pf......b30	38		

SECOND BOARD.

$100 City 6s, New	101	100 sh Read......s5.	46 3-16
20 sh Penna RR	56½	100 do......c.	46 3-16
100 sh Cornplanter	⅞	100 do	46⅝

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Suffrage Amendments Now Pending—Preparing for the Next Census—The Cabinet Offices.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Suffrage Amendments.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The members of the House Judiciary Committee are in conference with the Senators who have had charge of the proposed suffrage amendment to the Constitution in that body, with a view to fixing up something that will be acceptable to both branches. It is the opinion of Governor Boutwell that satisfactory conclusions will be reached so that some measure can be got through before the close of the session. It is thought, however, that either of the joint resolutions which have been before Congress will be successful.

The Next Census.

The committee on the next census had a meeting to-day and discussed the proposed bases of representation, and they will probably report in favor of increasing the members of the House of Representatives to three hundred. They will make the Census Bureau a separate department, instead of having it, as heretofore, connected with the United States Marshal's Office.

Financial.

The Senate Finance Committee to-day considered the supplementary currency act, and decided to strike out Mr. Coburn's amendment and either substitute the original Senate bill or the amendment reported by the House Committee on Banking and Currency.

The question as to what action should be taken on the Tax bill was not decided. The sentiment of the committee is against any action on it at this session.

Contempt.

The Sergeant-at-Arms was very busy this morning hunting up members who were absent last night when there was a call of the House. There are about forty recreants, who will be arraigned at the bar of the House at 1 o'clock, in accordance with the order passed last night, to show cause why they should not be held in contempt for absenting themselves without leave.

Representation of Pennsylvania in the Cabinet.

It is said that the Pennsylvania delegation, despairing of obtaining any representation in the Cabinet from their own State, owing to the violent opposition of various political factions, have agreed to throw what influence they may have with General Grant in favor of ex Senator Creswell of Maryland. Creswell is now here, and hard at work among his friends.

Absent Members.

At 1 o'clock the order of the House made last evening, relating to members absent without leave, was executed. A large number were produced by the Sergeant-at-Arms and arraigned at the bar. Among them were the following from Pennsylvania:—H. L. Cake and S. N. Pettis. On motion of Mr. Broomall, of Pennsylvania, all further proceedings under the call were dispensed with, all fines remitted, and the fees to the Sergeant-at-Arms were ordered to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House. These fees will amount to about one hundred and fifty dollars.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Death of an Old Merchant.

Baltimore, Feb. 20.—Charles A. Gambrill, one of our most prominent, opulent, and respected merchants, the owner of the Patapsco flouring mills, and the most extensive miller in the State, formerly President of the Corn and Flour Exchange, died this morning of diabetes after several weeks' illness. He leaves a large estate, and will be deeply missed. The Board of Trade and Corn and Flour Exchange appropriately notice his demise.

☞ AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of the FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, held at their office on FRIDAY MORNING, February 19, 1869, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That this Board, with unfeigned feelings of sorrow, deplore the decease of the late venerable and truly respected President of this institution.

Resolved, That in the decease of CHARLES N. BANCKER, Esq., this company has met with an irreparable loss, universally distinguished as he was for his unblemished character, his high sense of honor, his elevated moral and religious life, and his unequalled knowledge of the business of this company, giving, as he did, his faithful and devoted services to it since 1829—that being the year in which the corporation was founded by him.

Resolved, That this Board sympathize most truly with the family of the deceased, with whom they sincerely condole in this melancholy bereavement, the greatest they could sustain.

Resolved, That this Board will pay their last tribute of respect to the venerable deceased by attending his funeral in a body.

Resolved, That the Vice-President be requested to communicate a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased. 1t

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE To Locate the Statue of Washington in Front of Independence Hall.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Washington Monument Association of the First School District of the State of Pennsylvania be and is hereby authorized and directed to locate the Statue of Washington on the pavement in front of Independence Hall.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President pro tem. of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 19 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE To Establish the Salary of the Assistant Miscellaneous Clerk in the Department of Highways.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the salary of the Assistant Miscellaneous Clerk in the Department of Highways shall be one thousand dollars per annum from the first day of January, A. D. 1869.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President pro. tem. of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 19 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS OF all kinds can be had at No. 105 S. FIFTH Street (next door to Old Office), and at No. 433 WALNUT Street, Penn Building.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Gerald Eaton Respited by the Governor—The Coming Inauguration—The Alabama Treaty.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, Feb. 20.

The House

has passed the joint resolution postponing for three hours the time fixed for the meeting of the House of Representatives of the Forty-first Congress. The object is to allow the members of the House to participate in the inauguration which takes place on the 4th of March. These ceremonies take place at noon; and should the House meet as now provided by law, it would, at the time, be engaged in electing its officers. It will not, therefore, meet till 3 P. M.

The Tenure-of-Office Act.

The Senate spent a long time to-day wrangling over what order of business should be taken up. Finally a majority were found in favor of taking up the bill repealing the Tenure-of-Office act. The vote will be very close, but the impression is that the Senate will ultimately pass the bill as it came from the Senate.

The President

has notified his friends that he will veto any modification of it.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

More of Johnson's Half-way Vetoes.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The following bills and joint resolutions having been presented to the President on the 6th instant, and not having been returned by him within the constitutional limit of ten days (Sundays excepted), have become laws:—

Bill appropriating $30,000 for the temporary relief of the poor and destitute people of the District of Columbia.

Resolution relative to the recent contract for stationery for the Department of the Interior. It suspends payment to Dempsey & O'Toole.

Resolution respecting the provisional governments of Virginia, Texas, and Mississippi. This provides that persons holding offices in these States, who cannot take or subscribe to an oath of office according to the previous act of Congress shall, on the passage of this resolution, be removed therefrom: and it shall be the duty of the different commanders to fill the vacancies so created by the appointment of persons who can take the oath: provided that the provisions of this resolution shall not apply to persons who by reason of the removal of their disabilities as provided in the fourteenth article of amendment to the Constitution, shall have qualified for office.

FROM EUROPE.

The Alabama Claims Treaty—Comments on the Recent Action of the Senate—Regrets and Hopes.

By Atlantic Cable.

London, Feb. 20.—The failure of the United States Senate to ratify the treaty recently concluded between Clarendon and Reverdy Johnson, for the settlement of the Alabama claims, has elicited the following comments from the London journals of this morning:—

The *Standard* (conservative) regrets the rejection of the convention, after the protracted and laborious negotiations. Advances for a new treaty must come from the United States. England is now unfettered from concessions, and will only treat hereafter on terms of absolute equality.

The *Times* says the present treaty has testified the amity of England, and its failure does not endanger the friendly relations between the two countries, but will rather serve as a warning in arranging the points of a new convention.

The *Post* (conservative) regrets the rejection of the treaty only on account of the delay it will occasion in the restoration of friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States.

Glasgow, Feb. 20.—The Anchor Line steamer Columbia, from New York, was off Moville this morning.

From St. Louis.

St. Louis, Feb. 20.—An examination of the books of White & Errickson and Thurmond & Co., tobacconists, discloses the fact that the former failed to report to the United States revenue officer sales to the amount of 23,000 pounds of tobacco, on which there is due the Government a tax and penalty of $21,000; and that Thurmond & Co. sold 28,500 pounds more than they returned, and that they owe the Government a tax and penalty of $26,500.

From Minnesota.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 20.—Detective Sergeant of Boston, and City Marshal Fitt, of Newburyport, Mass., have arrested Leonard Choate, the alleged incendiary, and terror of Newburyport for many years. It is estimated that over fifty buildings, including four churches, have been burned by him.

Respite of Eaton.

Harrisburg, Feb. 20.—The Governor has respited Gerald Eaton, but has not yet determined for what length of time.

Specie Shipment.

New York, Feb. 20.—The steamship St. Laurent takes out $87,000 in specie for Europe.

RESOLUTION Of Request to the Legislature of Pennsylvania not to pass a Bill Chartering a Railroad Company on Twelfth and Sixteenth streets.

Whereas, A bill is now before the Legislature to charter a company for the purpose of constructing a Passenger Railway on Twelfth and Sixteenth streets, without requiring the assent of Councils or of the citizens residing or owning property on said streets;

And whereas, Such a railway is not needed for any public uses, and would appropriate for railway uses the only two streets between the Delaware river and Eighteenth street not already occupied for railway purposes; be it therefore

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That a charter of a company to construct a passenger railway on Twelfth and Sixteenth streets is not required by any public necessity or convenience, and that the bill before the Senate appropriating these streets to a railway company is opposed to the interests and opinions of the citizens.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded to each branch of the Legislature and to the Governor.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President pro tem. of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 19 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.